# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7314. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## THE REVENUE BILL.

*ITS PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE SECURED BY MR. DAWES.*

THE BILL, AMENDED OUT OF ALL SHAPE IN COMMITTEE, IS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE WITHOUT THE ENACTING CLAUSE —MR. DAWES SUCCEEDS IN PROCURING THE ADOPTION OF A SUBSTITUTE, BEING THE BILL NEARLY AS IT CAME FROM THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The House to-day, after a protracted struggle, passed finally the Revenue bill. When the bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, the pending question was on a motion to strike out the sixth section, which exempts from the provisions of the bill merchandise on shipboard on Feb. 10. Several unsuccessful efforts were made to amend the section. Before the motion to strike out was defeated, Mr. Dawes proposed an additional section, interpreting the "Little Tariff" act so as to exempt bolting cloth from duty, and to exempt receipt books of savings banks from the stamp tax, which was agreed to. From this point a continuous struggle was made to tack on amendments, and perhaps a dozen different propositions were rejected or ruled out of order. A section providing for taxing all incomes in excess of $3,000 and less than $10,000 at the rate of three per cent., and in excess of $10,000 at the rate of five per cent., was agreed to by a vote of 114 to 87. Another section, taxing at the rate of one-tenth of one per cent., all receipts from mortgages, bonds, dividends, sales of stock, and gold and silver bullion, was also adopted. A motion by Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, to strike out the enacting clause, caused temporary consternation among the friends of the bill. Mr. Dawes shouted reproachfully to Kellogg, "That should have come from another quarter." The motion to strike out was rejected, and efforts followed to further amend the bill, made for the most part by those who desired to defeat it, their objective point being to so overload it as to preclude the possibility of obtaining a favorable vote in the House. Mr. Dawes vainly endeavored to have the committee rise. A dozen men, waving amendments in their uplifted hands confronted him each time he arose, and it really looked at that time as it there was no hope whatever for the passage of the bill. As a last resort, and in order to rescue the bill, Mr. Dawes himself moved to strike out the enacting clause. The opponents of the bill, thinking this was an entire abandonment of the measure, passed affirmatively upon the motion with a shout. The motion to strike out was declared carried, and the headless bill was reported to the House. Mr. Dawes then addressed the House briefly and earnestly, dwelling upon the absolute necessity of providing means for raising additional revenue in order that the faith and credit of the Government might be maintained, and appealing to members not to permit considerations of party to jeopardize the honor of the nation and make an extra session of Congress a necessity. He said no revenue bill had ever been passed without compromise, and this must be the policy now if any revenue bill was to be adopted. He then proposed to have the bill recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee, with instructions to report it back in a form which he had prepared. The proposition did not prove acceptable, and Mr. Dawes then offered a substitute for the bill, embracing the features of the original committee bill, except the repeal of the match tax and putting whisky at ninety cents, and the previous question was ordered by 125 to 83. The main question was ordered, and on substituting the new bill the vote was—yeas, 131; nays, 111. The previous question was then ordered on the final passage of the bill, by a two-thirds vote, and the bill was passed finally by 133 to 123. The very difficult and delicate duty imposed upon Mr. Dawes, as leader of the House, of securing the passage of a bill to provide additional revenue, has thus been successfully discharged. The management of this measure is the last important work which he will have to perform in the House of Representatives. It happens to have been accomplished in that way that will be gratifying to himself and his friends, while at the same time if his labor is supplemented by the necessary action in the Senate, it will be of great value to the country. The passage of the Revenue bill was secured by the brilliant parliamentary management which has characterized Mr. Dawes' career as leader of the House. The bill reported from his committee, after several days of consideration, finally seemed to become the sport for the whole House, every member attempting to attach some ridiculous amendment, many of which succeeded, till at last the Committee of the Whole had arranged a bill which no sane man would ever think of voting for. When the House had become weary of the hilarious proceedings of the afternoon, Mr. Dawes brought the body back to its sense of duty to take some serious action, and by a brief appeal and skillful tactics marshaled a majority for almost the same bill which was recommended by the committee.

THE BILL AS PASSED.

The following is the text of the bill as passed:

That from and after the date of the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits thereafter produced in the United States a tax of ninety cents on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, to be paid by the distiller, owner, or person having possession thereof, before removal from the distillery bonded warehouse; and so much of section 3,251 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That section 3,368 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "twenty cents a pound," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-four cents a pound." Provided, that section 3,394 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "five" wherever it occurs therein, and, inserting in lieu thereof the word "six," and by striking out the word "sixty" and inserting "seventy-five." [This increases the duty on cigars from $5 to $6 per thousand, and on cigarettes from $2 60 to $2 75.—Reporter.] Provided that the increase of tax herein provided for shall not apply to tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes, on which the tax under the existing law shall have been paid when this act takes effect.

SEC. 3. That on all molasses, concentrated molasses, tank bottoms, syrup of sugar-cane juice, melado, and on sugar according to the Dutch standard color imported from foreign countries there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to the duties now imposed in schedule G. section 2,504, of the revised statutes, an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. of said duties as levied upon the several articles and grades herein designated; provided that concentrated melado or concrete shall hereafter be classed as sugar, dutiable according to the color of the Dutch standard, and melado shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar-making; being the cane-juice boiled down to the sugar point, and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling process, without any process of purging or classification; and any and all productions of the sugar-cane imported in bags, mats, baskets, or other than tight packages shall be considered as sugar, and dutiable as such; and provided further, that of the drawback on refined sugars exported, allowed by section 3,019 of the revised statutes of the United States, only one per cent. of the amount so allowed shall be retained by the United States.

SEC. 4. That so much of section 2,503 of the revised statues as provides that only ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated by section 2,504 shall be levied, collected, and paid, be and the same is hereby repealed; and the several duties and rates of duty prescribed in said section 2,504 shall be and remain as by that section levied, without the abatement of ten per centum as provided in section 2,503.

SEC. 5. That the increase of duties provided by this act shall not apply to any goods, wares, or merchandise actually on ship-board and bound to the United States on or before the 10th day of February, 1875, nor on any such goods, wares, or merchandise on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act.

Section 6 provides that nothing in the act of Feb. 8, 1875, (the Little Tariff Act,) shall be construed to impose any duty on bolting cloths, theretofore admitted free of duty, or to require the use of stamps on entries of receipts in the pass-books of savings banks.

### THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

NOMINATION OF JUDGE PHELPS FOR CONGRESS—A SHARP REBUKE TO SENATOR EATON—THREATS THAT PHELPS WILL NOT BE ELECTED, AND BETS OFFERED BY DEMOCRATS THAT KELLOGG WILL BE RE-ELECTED—NOMINATION OF JUDGE FOSTER IN NORWICH.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23.—The Democratic Congressional Convention at Middletown to-day nominated Judge Phelps, of Essex, and a very exciting and demoralizing gathering it was. A letter was produced among the delegates which was written on Friday last by Senator Eaton at Washington, in which he privately urged the nomination of Judge Bradley, of New-Haven, whose election, he said, would be of the greatest service to him. Bradley was defeated by 64 to 56, and it is considered both as a rebuke to Mr. Eaton and a victory for Gov. Ingersoll. After the nomination, one of the New-Haven delegates—an Alderman —denounced Judge Phelps on the floor of the convention, and turning to his supporters, said: "You have got your candidate, but he will never be elected." Hissing followed, and cries of "put him out." The speaker then added, "This thing has been put up, and he will never be elected." The feeling was very bitter after the convention, and Bradley delegates offered to bet $100 to $5 that Congressman Kellogg would be re-elected.

Judge L. F. S. Foster was nominated by the Democrats in the Norwich District. Both these candidates are Judges of the Supreme Court of Errors, and their action in mixing in politics is condemned by men of both parties. Their resignation will be demanded, and their defeat is considered certain in any event. The only other case of a Judge of the higher courts running for a political office in Connecticut, was that of Judge Minor, of the Superior Court, running in the Fourth District two years ago, but he promptly resigned, and said he would before he was nominated. The use the Democracy is making of the judiciary, while uttering solemn complaints of legislative and executive acts, is a novel movement in reform.

### AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

OPENING OF THE SESSION AT NEW-HAVEN —ADDRESSES OF THE PRESIDENT AND OTHERS—INTERESTING PAPERS READ AND DISCUSSED.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 23.—The February meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers opened this evening at the Sheffield Scientific School, and will probably continue until Friday. The meeting was called to order by the President, Prof. R. W. Raymond, of Brooklyn. After responding to an address of welcome by Prof. Brush, of Yale College, the Chairman delivered the opening address, which was a masterly discussion of the condition and prospects of the various departments of metallurgy, dwelling especially upon gold and silver. He traced the history of these metals from the earliest dates, explaining the leading fluctuations at different periods, and demonstrating that the general stability which has existed has had no foundation in natural laws. The Secretary, Dr. T. M. Drown, of Boston, then read sixty or seventy names recommended for membership, embracing men from all sections of this country and Canada, as well as several from leading scientificic institutions, all of whom were elected. Mr. Coxe then presented a verbal communication from Gen. Pleasants, Engineer of the shaft at Pottsville. The shaft is over 1,200 feet deep, and the whole bore is above 2,000 feet. Some interesting geological phenomena in connection with the shaft were also explained and illustrated.

The next communication was from Prof. Henry Wurtz, of New-Jersey, showing that carbonite is not coke, and is not allied to it. The last paper of the evening was from Mr. Otto Hahn, of Nevada, on a smelting campaign in the railroad districts of that State, which was extremely interesting in a technical point of view, as showing the process of smelting lead and its loss thereby. These papers were discussed briefly by Dr. Hunt, Mr. Cox, Prof. Eggleston, Prof. Raymond, and others. The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow morning, when the regular exercises will be resumed.

In the afternoon the institute will visit the college buildings. Among those present are Prof. Eggleston and Alexander Holley, of New-York; Dr. Hunt, of Boston; Eckley B. Coxe, and E. Pechin, of Pennsylvania, and Profs. Silliman, Brush, and others, of Yale, besides other prominent representatives of technological institutions and various metallurgical interests.

### SHARKEY THE MURDERER.

THE DESPERADO ARRESTED FOR THREATENING THE CAPTAIN AND PURSER OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—William J. Sharkey, the escaped murderer of Dunn, who for some time past has been living in this city, was to-day arrested and put in prison on complaint of Capt. Curtis, of the steam-ship Crescent City, on a charge of threatening to kill him and the purser of that vessel.

### THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, the Presiding Judge, [Wells,] delivered the opinion of the court, sustaining the demurrer entered in case No. 184, Eliza Garnett against the United States; the demurrer denied that it was a case of direct damages. Case No. 109, M. De L. Sharkey, tobacco merchant, against the United States, for the loss of cigars, on board the Commonwealth, Crown Point, and Tycoon, was submitted on the testimony of the parties and arguments of counsel. Case No. 34, Rufus B. Crissey, (a seaman on board the Ocmulgee, destroyed by the Alabama,) against the United States; submitted on testimony and argument of counsel.

## PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

*REPEAL OF THE ACT AUTHORIZING THE ADDITIONAL CONTRACT.*

THE GOVERNMENT DECLARED NOT TO BE LEGALLY BOUND BY THE CONTRACT— THE HOUSE CLAUSE REPEALING THE ACT OF JUNE, 1872, CONCURRED IN BY THE SENATE BY NEARLY FIVE TO ONE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to-day, to the effect that the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, made in pursuance of the act of June 1, 1872, was not legally binding on the Government, resulted in the Senate concurring in the clause of the House bill providing for the repeal of the act named. The question came up on a motion to strike out the repealing clause in the House bill, and this was defeated by a vote of 11 yeas to 52 nays, Messrs. Cameron, Conover, Cragin, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Pease, Sargent, and Sprague voting in the affirmative. In the debate which preceded the vote, Mr. Boutwell spoke of the necessity of the Government assisting the commerce of the country, but he believed some general plan should be adopted, open to all alike, and not to extend such aid to one or two companies. Mr. Scott, thought the Pacific Mail Company, made an exhibition of business idiocy in squandering $750,000 upon "bummers." The company had been the cause of all this clamor, though he thought so far as the investigation had gone it had shown Congress was guiltless. Messrs. Morton and Frelinghuysen did not agree with the report of the Judiciary Committee, and claimed that the Government was bound by the action of the Postmaster General in accepting the ships after the time named in the contracts. The weight of the speeches was in favor of leaving the subsidy to the company, but the Senators who talked least voted best, and while the friends of the subsidy succeeded in getting a roll call, they were beaten almost five to one.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY ON THE LEGAL OBLIGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO CARRY IT OUT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee as to the legal obligation of the Government to carry into effect the contract with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for the semi-monthly China mail service is signed by Senators Edmunds, Carpenter, Wright, Thurman, and Stevenson. After reciting the law of 1872, and the advertisement, proposals, and contracts made in accordance therewith, they say: In order to provide for the performance of this contract on the part of the United States, the act of March 3, 1873, appropriated the sum of money necessary to make the agreed payments from the date at which the steam-ship company was to provide the stipulated ships and begin the carrying of the mails under the contract, namely, Oct. 1, 1873, to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, being $375,000. The steam-ship company did not furnish the ships and did not begin the service required by the act of June 1, 1872, and the contract and the appropriation lapsed. Since that time no appropriation has been made and no action on the subject has been taken by Congress, although one or two committees of each House have reported on the subject against annulling the contract. It appears, however, that on the 8th of July, 1874, the company notified the Postmaster General that two ships, the Tokio and the Peking, were ready for inspection under the contract, and on the 8th of August, 1874, the ships having been inspected, &c., at New-York, and being then there, and not at San Francisco, the Postmaster General, under advice of the Solicitor General and Attorney General, accepted the vessels. Leaving out of view all question respecting the means by which and the influences under which the act of June 1, 1872, and the contract, may have been procured, and in respect to which no evidence is before us, and upon which we express no opinion, the question is whether the United States are bound in law to go on with the execution of the contract notwithstanding the fact that the ships were not tendered for the service until nearly a year after the time required by the act of Congress and by the contract.

We are of the opinion that the question must be answered in the negative.

1. We think that in respect of executory contracts for the delivery or use of movable things, or for service to be performed, the law is clear that the party claiming the benefit of the contract must tender performance not only in the manner but within the time stipulated, and failing to do this, his right to demand performances ceases altogether. The result is that the Postmaster General was, when the ships were tendered on the 8th of August, 1874, under no obligation to receive them or to take any steps upon the subject.

2. We are of the opinion that the Postmaster General had no lawful power or authority to accept the vessels under the circumstances, or to bind the United States in the premises. The measure of the power of the executive officers of the Government is to be found in the acts of Congress which decalre what they are to do, and how and when they are to do it. (Floyd Acceptances, page 7; Wallace, page 667.) To hold that an executive officer of the Government, authorized by law to enter into a particular contract may enter into another and different one, or dispense with the performance of the one lawfully made, would be not only against the rules of law but dangerous in the extreme to public interests. The time at our disposal does not allow us to go into extensive reasoning or citation of authority upon the subject.

### VENEZUELA.

THE REVOLUTION AT AN END—FAVORABLE TERMS TO THE REBELS.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Advices from Venezuela state that the revolution in that Republic has ended. An official agreement has been signed by which the rebels have delivered up their arms and the leaders are allowed to leave the country unmolested. No action is to be taken against the others engaged in the revolution, nor is their property to be confiscated.

### CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23.—Much excitement was caused for a time this afternoon by a forcible conflict of authority between the State Constables and the United States Marshal. The State Constables seized a large stock of liquors in the store of John Bligh, and were removing it when the United States Marshal, who at least nominally had the liquors in custody, appeared and forcibly interrupted the work of removal. A large force of City Police was summoned, and ordered to protect and assist the United States authorities against the State Constables. The result was that the Constables seized fifteen barrels, and the Marshal retained the remainder of the stock. It is charged that Bligh has been constantly selling from the stock nominally in the Marshal's custody. A large and excited crowd witnessed the proceedings.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND IRON TRADE.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE—THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANY UNABLE TO SUPPLY FURNACE COAL—THE EFFECT ON IRON PRODUCTION.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company several days ago sent a notification to the furnaces supplied by them to the effect that their stock at Port Richmond had become so depleted that it would shortly be exhausted. To-day it became known that the company had no more furnace coal on hand, and that it can therefore no longer supply the iron manufacturers in the Schuylkill Valley. This, of course, will place the latter in a very inconvenient position, and compel many of them to blow out their furnaces. The officials connected with the coal company state that at the beginning of the strike, which has now lasted nearly two months, they had in store at Port Richmond 10,000 tons of lump coal, 15,000 tons of steamboat, and 20,000 tons of broken coal. All this has been used up, together with about 5,000 tons obtained from Wyoming Valley. In the latter region they had a contract for all the coal they should require until work should be resumed, and it is stated by the officers of the Reading Coal and Iron Company that the latter paid $1 50 more per ton for this stock than they sold it for. Late last week a deputation was sent by the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association of Schuylkill Valley to their brethren in the Wyoming Valley to make advances and induce the latter to force a discontinuance of the agreement with the Reading Company. Their efforts were entirely successful, and the men refused to load the cars. The consequences were that the supply from this source was cut off, and the Reading Company is left without any recourse until work is resumed. There is no immediate prospect, however, of a compromise, and it is declared by outside parties that no efforts will be made by the coal combination to effect an agreement with the miners. They were, it is declared, forced to strike, and now that they are out no return to the old basis is contemplated.

The scarcity of coal does not apply to all grades, but merely to those for furnace use. The company alluded to has some 70,000 tons of coal for family use stored at Port Richmond, and at its various retail yards probably 20,000 tons more are on hand. But when navigation opens up and shipments by steamer are commenced this stock will rapidly diminish, and it is estimated that by the 1st of April the market will be bare. In the Schuylkill Valley the want of fuel will be very seriously felt, and of the twenty-one furnaces in blast three-fourths will have to suspend operations. Some will bank up for a few days, in the hope of receiving some assistance; but all will eventually be constrained to stop. Although they are making little by continuing production, all are unwilling to stop work, for they realize to some extent on stock, and are desirous of keeping workmen in employment. There is very little prospect, however, that they will be able to remain in blast. On the other hand, the furnaces along the Lehigh and Upper Susquehanna are getting their supply of coal from the Wyoming collieries, and as the miners at work there have accepted the reduction proposed by the operators, and more than half of the entire region is occupied, there is no present prospect of these furnaces being blown out in consequence of the scarcity of coal. The Lehigh Valley men control the colliers in the Wyoming region, and they will not allow coal to be diverted from their section unless a surplus is reached of which there is little probability.

The condition of the pig-iron trade in the Lehigh Valley at this time is such that the demand seems sufficient to absorb all production, and prices would even rise to $30 and over for best No. 1 foundry iron if it were not that half the furnaces are out of blast and waiting for this anticipated rise in order to resume operations. In this state of affairs it is probable that if the coal market were in a proper condition, and working men's troubles could be averted, trade would very soon assume a greatly improved aspect. Even now there is a small margin of profit for those furnaces that are favorably situated, and should the demand rise to meet the surplus stocks at increased figures the recovery would soon be most pronounced.

The general impression among prominent and shrewd iron producers, as well as many coal operators, is, that the Reading Railroad Company, through its President, Mr. Gowen, took large quantities of pig-iron as collateral for certain furnaces in the construction of which it assisted, and to which it furnished coal, and having this iron on hand, forced the miners to strike, deprived the furnace men of coal, and when the market has reached a sufficiently advanced stage he can dispose of his iron at large profits. This explanation is relied upon by certain far-seeing operators, and it is just such a line of policy as President Gowen would be likely to adopt. For some time to come it will be seen that the iron trade is sure to remain in this position, and until relief comes from the coal-fields no return to active production can be made.

### EXECUTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE MURDERER OF THE HAMNETT FAMILY EXPIATES HIS CRIME ON THE SCAFFOLD.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—The execution of Ernest Ortwein, the murderer of the Hamnett family, took place in the jail-yard at noon to-day. The spiritual advisers of the doomed man, who have been in constant attendance, left him last night at midnight. Ortwein then requested to be called at 6 o'clock, and retired. He slept soundly until 6 o'clock this morning, and partook of a hearty breakfast shortly before 7. The final religious services were held in his cell this morning. As the hour of execution approached all the gates leading to the jail were guarded by Police, and those holding tickets of admission were not admitted until 11 o'clock. At 11:45 o'clock the reporters and other witnesses took their positions around the scaffold, and at 12 o'clock Ortwein, accompanied by Rev. Messrs. Hertzberger and Meiser, followed by Sheriff Hare and his deputies, and Drs. Pollock, Gilmore, and McKelloy, emerged from the narrow passage of the jail. Ortwein was dressed in a black broadcloth suit, and, though pale, appeared perfectly calm and willing to meet death, and he ascended the scaffold with a firm step. After the cap—a white one—had been adjusted, the criminal bade those around him good-by, and exclaimed in a loud and firm voice: "Jesus Christ have mercy on my soul; into Thy hands I commit myself." At 12:03 o'clock the drop fell, and Ernest Ortwein was launched into eternity.

After hanging eighteen minutes the body of Ortwein was taken down and placed in a neat coffin. It is understood that he willed his body to Rev. Mr. Hertzberger, who has the privilege of allowing an examination of the brain to be made by the medical fraternity. While on the scaffold the criminal said: "I suffer for what I have deserved; I committed the murder; I am willing and ready to die; I most heartily thank all for the kindness shown to me. May God have mercy upon my soul. I hope to meet you all in heaven for Christ's sake."

The crime for which Ortwein suffered death was committed on the night of April 29 last, near Homestead, a village on the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, six miles above this city. His victims were John Hamnett, a well-to-do farmer, his wife Agnes, two daughters named Ida and Emma, and a bound boy named Robert Smith. The murder was discovered early next morning, the burning of their house attracting the attention of the neighbors, and during the day the remains of the unfortunate family were taken from the ruins. At the time of the murder Ortwein was engaged as a farm hand by Mr. Hamnett, and treated as one of the family. He is a native of Germany, and has been in this country about about two years. After his arrest he made a confession, and has since expressed himself willing and ready to pay the penalty of his crime.

### THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 23.—The Senate to-day passed to the third reading of the bill adjusting the State debt as follows: For the old debt and registered certificates, forty cents on the dollar; for the funded internal improvement bonds, twenty-five cents on the dollar. The construction and special tax bonds are not included. The following interest is to be paid: For the first two years, two per cent.; the next three years, three per cent.; next five years, four per cent.; next twenty years, five per cent. Notice was given that a supplemental bill will be introduced to fund the special tax bonds. A resolution was passed to change the time of holding the State elections to prevent North Carolina from being the pioneer State.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### FRANCE.

DEATH OF COROT, THE PAINTER—THE AMENDMENT TO THE SENATE BILL.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Jean Baptiste Camille Corot, the French painter, is dead.

The organs of the Bonapartists are indignant at the passage by the Assembly yesterday of M. Wallon's amendment to the Senate bill, and express their disapprobation in violent articles.

The Republican papers, with the exception of *Le Francais*, are jubilant over the passage of the amendment. *Le Francais* thinks only half of the work necessary to be done has been accomplished.

The Ministers, with the exception of M. Tailhaud, Minister of Justice, and Baron Chabaud-Latour, Minister of the Interior, supported the amendment of M. Wallon. M. Tailhaud voted "no," and Baron Chabaud-Latour abstained from voting.

PASSAGE OF THE SENATE BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—In the Assembly to-day the Senate bill was considered in detail and passed clause by clause. The following are its main features: It apportions the number of Senators to each department; the Seine and Nord have five each, and the others four, three, or two, according to population. The Senators are to be elected by colleges composed of Deputies of the Assembly, Councilors General, Councilors of Arrondissements, and delegates from the municipalities. Senators representing departments and colonies are to sit nine years. One-third of their number must be elected every three years. Those chosen by the Assembly are irremovable. Vacancies by death, resignation, or other causes, before the expiration of the term, are to be filled by the Senate itself. The Senate equally with the Chamber of Deputies is authorized to initiate laws; financial bills, however, must first pass the Deputies. The Senate may become a high court of justice to try the President of the Republic or his Ministers, or any persons accused of conspiring against the State. The first Senate shall be elected one month before the dissolution of the Assembly, and commence its duties on the day the Assembly separates.

Clause 5, relating to the appointment of the seventy-five Senators by the Assembly, was not finally adopted. M. Delpit, a Conservative-Liberal, made an amendment providing that these Senators be selected from a double list of names presented by the President of the Republic. The clause, with the proposed amendment, was referred to the Committee of Thirty for reconsideration.

The third reading of the bill organizing the Public Powers was fixed for to-morrow.

A resolution that the Senate bill do not take effect until the passage of the Public Powers bill was adopted.

M. Raoul Duval, who conducted the debate on behalf of the Bonapartists, continued throughout the proceedings to move exceedingly liberal amendments, with the hope of detaching the Left from the two Centres and defeating the bill, but the coalition stood firm, and all the motions were rejected by overwhelming majorities.

The Bonapartists accused the members of the Left of abandoning their principles and forsaking national sovereignty. As a final desperate effort to defeat the bill they moved an amendment providing that it cannot become a law until ratified by universal suffrage. They declared, if the bill was thus ratified, they would submit. It was the duty of the Left, they said, to vote for this amendment if they really wished to control the affairs of the State. Eight millions of voters could not without their consent be placed in the hands of a body elected as this bill contemplated.

The amendment was lost, receiving only the votes of the Bonapartist Deputies.

### SPAIN.

THE RETURN OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA—PAMPELUNA SUPPLIED.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—Captain General Concha has received permission to return to Spain from Cuba without waiting for the arrival of his successor, Count Valmaseda.

Pampeluna has been supplied with a large quantity of provisions and ammunition.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

GEN. WOLSELEY'S DEPARTURE FOR NATAL— EMIGRATION OF LABORERS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Gen. Wolseley has sailed for Natal.

The Conservatives will probably present Albert Grant as their candidate for Parliament in Norwich.

The steamer Sarmatian, for Portland, takes out 200 laborers for Canada, and 700 will follow in the steamer of March 4. After this there will be no more free shipments, as the Allan Line are to raise the fare for emigrants.

CONDITION OF THE GRAIN MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the grain market, says that the unfavorable weather keeps the samples of wheat offering in a poor and unsalable condition. Prices tend downward in every market.

### GERMANY.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY— THE GUSTAV DIFFICULTY.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Mr. Davis, the American Minister, gave a dinner yesterday in celebration of Washington's Birthday. There was a large company present, including members of the diplomatic corps. Toasts were drank to President Grant and the Emperor William. The houses of the American residents in this city were also decorated in honor of the day.

It is stated on good authority that the questions between Germany and Spain over the Gustav affair have not yet been settled.

### BURNING OF THE STEAMER CORA BELLE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 23.—The following dispatch has just been received by the Hernando Insurance Company:

JACKSONPORT, Ark., Feb. 23.

The steamer Cora Belle was burned this side of Pocahontas. One hundred and fifty bales of cotton were lost. (Signed,) ALBERT SMITH, Captain of the steamer Batesville.

Further particulars are expected soon.

### FATAL "COASTING" ACCIDENT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23.—By an accident to a party of "coasters" in Meriden last night, Willie Michen, aged sixteen years, was killed, and a number of young men and girls were seriously injured. The party, which numbered thirteen persons, were sliding on a "double ripper."

### CLEVELAND'S NEW CITY HALL.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 23.—The City Council last night ratified the lease of the new building on the corner of Superior and Wood streets, for City Hall purposes. This building is of fine sandstone, and is five stories high, with 216 feet front on Superior street and 120 feet on Wood street. The estimated cost is $600,000. This will give Cleveland one of the finest City Hall buildings in the country. The owner leases the entire building to the city for twenty-five years at an annual rental of six per cent. of cost, which will amount to $36,000, at least $20,000 of which the city will obtain by sub-letting.

### CANADA.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 23.—In the Senate last night, Hon. Mr. Brown gave his promised explanations regarding reciprocity. He gave a history of the treaties of 1865 and 1871 at great length, defended the several points of the proposed treaty in detail, and said it must be as far as possible fair to both parties. It was not intended to give either country an advantage over the other. He did not pretend to say which of the two parties to the treaty would be the larger gainer, but claimed it would, if adopted, have been most beneficial in its effect on the interests of both countries. The admission of raw products must be of great advantage to either of the parties to the bargain, and the policy of opening and improving canals was one fraught with benefit to Canadians. The concession of free inland navigation was a great step in the right direction. The shipbuilding interest would receive an impetus by the agreement for reciprocal registration of vessels. It could not but be advantageous to Americans to purchase our ships, seeing that they were at the present time paying some $100,000,000 to foreigners for freights. The State of New-York, he mentioned, had now also conceded to Canadians the long demanded privilege of using the State canals on the same terms as are enjoyed by Americans. Mr. Brown then took up the objections raised on behalf of manufacturers to the free admission of American goods. He denied that it was right and proper to tax the whole country in order to pay a few, and while regretting that in a general arrangement of this kind some might suffer, claimed that the effect of the treaty on the interests of manufacturers had been most absurdly exaggerated. The whole number of establishments that could be affected by the treaty was comparatively small. Many would be wholly indifferent, others would be directly benefited, and very few, indeed, could be really placed at a disadvantage by its provisions. He was inclined to think it was rather those not included than those embraced by the treaty that were disposed to grumble. Selection had been made of those articles that were most necessary, and the free admission of which were most in the public interest, as well as those most easy of identification. In conclusion he answered several objections to the treaty raised by the Board of Trade. The effect of what was known as the sliding scale was much overrated, as the average of American duties on goods collected would probably not exceed twenty-five per cent., while in some of the provisions of the treaty the effect on our trade would be immediate. Nor was it at all improbable that the sliding scale might have been dropped altogether by mutual consent. The proposal to complete the canal improvements by 1880 was defended, and the question of the sea-coasting trade touched upon, as well as others respecting the construction of the Caughnawaga Canal, the navigation of Lake Champlain, and several further topics raised in the recent discussions. The debate was then adjourned until to-day.

THE MENNONITE LOAN—APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNORS GENERAL.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—In the House of Commons to-day, in the debate on the Mennonite loan, Mr. Masson urged the propriety of using an effort to induce the French Canadians to return to Canada from the United States. Mr. McKenzie showed that this course would be likely to make the Government the victim of swindlers, and the emigrants settled in the United States would return temporarily for the purpose of securing Government aid and then return to the United States. In the course of the debate, Mr. De Cosmos thought the Queen should appoint the Governors General from among Canadians. He stated that 14,000 Americans have settled in Canada during the past year.

PROROGATION OF THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

QUEBEC, Feb. 23.—The Quebec Legislature was prorogued to-day. The Lieutenant Governor delivered the customary speech from the throne.

### MEXICO.

THE RELIGIOUS RIOTS—A PROTESTANT BIBLE-READER ASSASSINATED—ARREST OF A BANDIT—SEVERE SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 16, via HAVANA.—The religious excitement in the country is intense, and there are fears of an outbreak. A Protestant Bible-reader has been assassinated in Vista Hermosa. The Liberal press demand the punishment of the perpetrators of such outrages hereafter, according to the full rigor of the law.

A number of ladies have published cards declaring that their signatures to the recent violent protest against the law abolishing convents were obtained under false pretenses. Others deny that they signed the paper, and pronounce the signatures forgeries.

The *Pajaro Verde*, an Ultramontane journal, has raised a storm of indignation by declaring that only Messalinas and Aspasias among women now belong to the Liberal Party. Even ladies of the Church Party protest against the language used.

The Police of Jalisco have arrested the bandit Sarmiento, who was one of the leaders of the gang which some time ago robbed and murdered Dumbart and Strauss, two American travelers.

A band of robbers recently made a raid on the town of Ixtlan.

An earthquake at Guadalajara on the 11th inst. damaged houses and churches. The Seboruco volcano at the same time was in a violent state of eruption. The shocks extended to San Cristabal, where houses were destroyed and several persons killed.

Mexican vessels have been placed on the same footing as Spanish in the payment of port and navigation charges in the Spanish Antilles.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

THE LEHIGH COAL COMPANY—A RAILROAD CHARTER SUSTAINED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 23.—The annual meeting of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was held to-day. The report submitted shows the receipts of the year to be $1,932,321, and, after deducting the expenses, leaving a balance of $715,265 to the credit of the dividend fund.

An injunction was issued some time ago by Jackson Lyons, of Delaware County, Penn., against the State Line and Juniata, now the Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, Railroad Company, in which was involved the constitutionality of the charter of the incorporation. Judge Paxon, this morning, delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, dismissing the injunction, and sustaining the charter in every particular.

### LOSSES BY FIRE.

A disastrous fire occurred in Somerset, Mass., yesterday morning, resulting in the burning of the Post Office, the Masonic building, the grocery store of N. S. Davis, market building, Grand Army Hall, the large grocery store of B. T. Read, and three dwellings with most of their contents. The total loss is about $20,000; insured for about $11,000 in Holyoke, Dorchester, Quincy, Springfield, and Hingham offices.

An investigation into the fire at Winder's Building at Washington, on Monday night, by which many valuable records and drawings of the War Department were in danger of destruction, leads to the impression that it was caused by mice getting among a quantity of parlor matches which were in the room where the fire originated.

A fire occurred at 6 o'clock last evening in a shed over the glass house of William P. Brookfield, corner of Grand and Morgan streets, Brooklyn, which occasioned a loss of $3,000. Insured in the Phœnix Insurance Company. The fire was caused by overheating the furnace.

The fire at Emporium, Penn., on Monday, burned six buildings, comprising five stores, three hotels, one billiard and eating saloon, one millinery shop, one photograph gallery, and two lodge rooms. The loss is estimated at $70,000; insurance about $25,000.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon on the third floor of No. 134 Bank street, occupied as a dwelling by Alexander Tilley. Damage, $150.

### ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 23.—Collector Barker, of this district, has within the past two months seized twenty stills, with a capacity of 1,500 gallons, destroyed 3,800 gallons of mash and 600 gallons of low wines, and arrested twenty-five illicit distillers.

## THE MAYOR'S REMOVALS.

*IMPORTANT LETTERS AND STATEMENT.*

ANOTHER PORTION OF MR. CHARLES O'CONOR'S LETTER TO MAYOR WICKHAM—MR. E. DELAFIELD SMITH ADDS ANOTHER CHAPTER TO THE CONTROVERSY—MAYOR WICKHAM AGAIN ADDRESSES GOV. TILDEN—INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE DOCUMENTS.

A new contribution to the important controversy relative to the removal of the Corporation Counsel and the Fire Commissioners was furnished yesterday by Mayor Wickham. It will be remembered that the Governor refused to take action upon the charges preferred against these officials until all the papers and the evidence in each case were submitted to him, with a view to unable him to form a correct judgment. The Mayor, however, replied that he had complied with the law in transmitting a certified copy of the charges, with his reasons for dispensing with the services of the accused officials, but the Governor affirmed his former decision, and the Mayor finally yielded by forwarding the evidence, together with an explanatory communication yesterday.

Another portion of the letter of Mr. Charles O'Conor, written to Mayor Wickham under date of Jan. 29, and extracts from which were printed soon after, is now published for the first time. It relates to the case of the Corporation Counsel, and is a review of Mr. Smith's defense of his official course. It was furnished by Mayor Wickham for publication last evening, and is given in full below. Among the several points of Mr. O'Conor's letter the statement that Mr. Smith once held a written offer of $3,000,000 for the release of certain offenders is of special interest. In reply to the strictures of Mr. O'Conor, Corporation Counsel Smith made a statement to a reporter of THE TIMES last evening, which is a general review of the questions at issue, and sets forth that the differences are chiefly the result of misunderstanding. Regarding the offer of money, Mr. Smith gives the information that Mr. B. G. Jayne was the person who made it. The proposal was promptly declined.

### THE CASE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

A REVIEW OF HIS DEFENSE BY MR. CHARLES O'CONOR—CALL FOR AN IMPORTANT PAPER—A WRITING OFFERING $3,000,000 FOR THE RELEASE OF CERTAIN OFFENDERS.

The following is a copy of so much of Mr. O'Conor's letter as has special reference to the case of the Corporation Counsel, and which has not heretofore been made public:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1875.

*Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York:*

SIR: Having perused the answer of the Corporation Counsel, I proceed, in compliance with your desire, to communicate such suggestions thereon as seem likely to be useful. For brevity, I may use the phrases "Ring" and "City Ring," now grown so familiar. They are not necessarily reproachful or offensive. The word "Ring," as used in political parlance, means simply a united circle of individuals engaged in some object, enterprise, or pursuit. In this communication it refers to the four persons who controlled our City Government in 1871. A great distinction may justly be made between them; for it has never been established that more than two of them fraudulently received any public money or had actual knowledge of any such fraud, or even contemporaneous notice of its commission.

1. The respondent once held a writing which distinctly offered $3,000,000 for a release of certain offenders. This paper should be immediately called for and placed in safe custody, so as to be accessible to the City authorities.

2. The ordinance governing in Starkweather's case allowed two per cent. for assessments returned as unpaid after "two personal demands for payment have been made by the Collector or Deputy Collector." Starkweather divided with Tweed, Barber, and others, his fictitious deputies, $130,000 as commissions on assessments that were not and could not have been made the subject of a personal demand even once, much less twice.

Aside from other objections this one is insuperable. The amount was received from Controller Connolly, and the respondent insists that it cannot be recovered back. The result of a proposed suit can never be more than a matter of opinion, and consequently no more can be said, touching the respondent's proposition, than that it seems to be erroneous. The counsellor whom he consulted certifies that, as Connolly knew all the facts and paid voluntarily, he thinks the City is concluded. But the authorities cited by him do not support his position, and in T. C. Fields' case, page 82, the Court of Appeals distinctly overruled it. The principle that a bar results from voluntary payment with knowledge of the facts is sound and well established. But, as against the Government, it does not apply to payments made by a public officer without authority or in contravention of law. (United States vs. Hunter, 5 Peters' R., 187; Johnson vs. United States, 5 Mason's R., 440, 441.

Starkweather's enormous and unlawful draft from the City Treasury, as a subordinate, was divided by him with a set of fictitious deputies—one of them being Tweed, a chief in the existing and notoriously corrupt City Government.

That Connolly, another of these corrupt chiefs, knew all the facts, and got paid voluntarily, could hardly be a defense, if the common law has any claim to be esteemed "the perfection of reason." In his official letter of Nov. 19, 1874, to Mayor Havemeyer, the respondent argues that Starkweather received this money in good faith. That position does not seem to be now insisted on.

The respondent properly concedes that his judgment ought not absolutely to control in this matter; and he, therefore, offers to bring a suit if you request it. Rightly and necessarily this offer is accompanied by a suggestion that, in such event, other counsel must be designated by you and paid by the City to perform his official duty in conducting the suit and in advocating it.

This seems an acknowledgment that he could not act as counsel for the City in this large case.

The inference is irresistible; his great intelligence could not fail to recognize it. This fact alone would seem to render his removal a necessity.

3. In respect to the Baird case, but one of the facts stated in your letter is questioned, and that is, the appropriate coincidence in time between the release of the Referee from the Jones case and the motion to refer the Baird case. Your statement is strictly and literally true; the attempt to impeach it fails totally. The respondent's before-mentioned letter to Mayor Havemeyer expressly states that the motion to discharge that Referee from the Jones case was heard Jan. 14, 1874. Notice of the motion to refer the Baird case was given on the 8th of that same month for the 19th. The coincidence is perfect. What inferences are deducible from it, or from any other undenied or fully-proven circumstance, is for your consideration.

4. Not as one of the charges, but incidentally, your letter suggests that Mr. Harvey, while holding, by the respondent's gift, a public office under the City Government, was chosen a Referee in seven cases. The respondent has shown quite clearly that one of these seven was so referred prior to the time of that gentleman's appointment to office. It is not perceived, however, that your objection to this branch of the respondent's practice is thereby materially weakened. The difference between six and seven, in such a connection, hardly deserves notice.

5. The only other charge is that the Court of Appeals having, on June 9, 1874, denied the existence

of any judicial remedy against Tweed, except the suits then pending in the respondent's department, he failed to take any proceedings in those suits for five months thereafter. This charge is specific and precise. It is easily understood, and any man of common intelligence who will keep his attention fixed upon the designated period must see that it is completely substantiated. It has no relation whatever to any time except the indicated five months between June 9 and Nov. 9, 1874; nor is the slightest complaint made against the respondent for any supineness in this respect at any time prior to June 9, 1874. In commenting upon the evasive policy of the Ring you remarked that the local suits gotten up by themselves against themselves were quietly "nursed along," while the State's suits were strenuously resisted. Though this was deemed suitable as an argument against leaving their appointee in control of the department which was charged with the prosecution of the suits against them, it had no connection with the specific charge assigned as a cause for the removal. If the respondent intended to vindicate their motives and repel this imputation upon them, his acts and his correspondence with the Attorney General and his assistants prior to June 9, 1874, might be relevant, and persons who did not give very close attention to the whole history of this business might reach a conclusion that the Ring policy was greatly and cruelly misrepresented. But these prior acts and correspondence are wholly irrelevant as a defense of the respondent from the specific and only charge made against him in this connection, to wit, that from the time it became proper and necessary for him to prosecute Tweed, he wholly failed to do so.

Bearing in mind that no complaint is made against the respondent for the non-prosecution of Tweed, at any time prior to June 9, 1874, it will readily be perceived that the correspondence and transactions related in his answer, and occurring prior to that date, have at most but an incidental relevancy to the matter in hand, and that merely on the point of motive. Even as to that, their tendency admits of observation. Their real office and effect in the answer is the very same as that performed, in all cases, by prolix recitals of irrelevant circumstances. They overtask attention, draw it away from the true point of inquiry, and embarrass minds not intimately conversant with the subject in all its details.

Approaching, then, the true inquiry, Was the prosecution of Tweed neglected for the whole of the five months alluded to, it is to be observed:

1. The two suits pending against Tweed in the Law Department on the 9th of June, 1874, had been commenced by his predecessor in October, 1871. One was by the City. No step has ever been taken in that suit beyond serving a summons; nor does any step in it appear to have been necessary or proper. The decision of the highest court, so often referred to, indicates that the suit by the county is the only one that can be successfully prosecuted. All that has been said or shall be here said touching the prosecution or non-prosecution of Tweed by the Law Department subsequently to June 9, 1874, relates to the county suit. Confining ourselves to this last-named suit will conduce to clearness.

On June 9, 1874, the County suit was at issue, ready for trial, and on the calendar. Mr. Peckham, the only person with whom the respondent conferred in relation to this suit, states that immediately after the decision in the Court of Appeals, in June, 1874, he proposed to bring it to trial, and was positively forbidden to do so by the respondent. Here the case slept, of course, until at some date not precisely ascertained, but certainly subsequent to the 9th of November, 1874, correspondence took place between those gentlemen, seeming to authorize Mr. Peckham to proceed. By its terms this did not necessarily refer to the case against Tweed. Whether the respondent so understood it or intended can only be a matter of conjecture. Mr. Peckham construed it as relieving him from the respondent's prohibition, and in December, 1874, he took steps to push the case against Tweed to trial. Almost upon the instant the respondent dismissed him from all connection with that or any other business of the Law Department. This was late in December, 1874. The respondent's action since your charges were served upon him cannot properly be noticed.

2. It will be seen that, with one exception, all the correspondence with any of those concerned in the State suits, annexed to the respondent's answer, bears date prior to June 9, 1874, or subsequently to Nov. 9, 1874. Of course each letter refers to the condition of things existing at its date. That one exception is the correspondence marked Sam. T., between the respondent and Gen. Barlow, dated June 24 and 25, 1874. Its inception was Gen. Barlow's letter of June 23, 1874, which the respondent has not produced. That correspondence related to a set of suits for what are familiarly termed "Ring frauds," the case against Starkweather being one of them. That correspondence originated in Gen. Barlow's desire to prosecute those particular suits. It did not relate to the suit against Tweed, consequently that correspondence does not touch the point in hand. Its only use is to show that, as to the suits against Starkweather and others, not including Tweed, Gen. Barlow evinced the same readiness to prosecute that Mr. Peckham exhibited in relation to the suit against Tweed. Their efficiousness was treated with the most unexceptionable impartiality. Both were dismissed at the same time, i. e., on or soon after Dec. 30, 1874.

This is the whole case as to the specific charges against the respondent. Scarcely a single fact asserted by you in reference to these charges is drawn in question, so far as the most careful scrutiny could discern any attempt of the kind in the answer; the proof of each fact asserted in the charges is above shown to be absolutely perfect. The inferences which might tend to impugn the respondent's motives are all denied by him; and men may well differ in the question of their accuracy. For any public purpose or duty it does not seem necessary to maintain any of them. Neither the private morals nor the personal character of the respondent could be successfully impeached. In these respects he stands unquestionably and justly on the same high place in public and private esteem as every one of the professional gentlemen referred to by him. Circumstances leading to and even warranting an unfavorable conclusion may, and not unfrequently do, exist in cases when that High Judgment which sees all things and cannot err acquits the party of any objectionable intent. Should you think fit to remove the respondent from office you will doubtless consider the propriety of expressing in your order to that effect this personal exculpation.

* * * * * *

It is fit to say here that, except by letters appended to his answer, all dated prior to June 9, 1874, I never had any interview with the respondent or any correspondence with him, directly or indirectly, from the time of his appointment until your charges were served, at or in which any business matter was or could properly have been referred to; and further, that I was never invited to any such consultation as is suggested in the letter of Mr. Peckham and myself, dated Jan. 22, 1873.

The respondent makes the following statement: "When the Court of Appeals dismissed the State suits the gentlemen above-named (O'Conor, Barlow, and Peckham) were continued my counsel." Without pausing to observe on the singular idea here, as in other places, evinced by this very questionable use of the possessive pronoun, I must say that so far as this statement refers to me it is not accurate. Subsequently to the decision of the Court of Appeals (June 9, 1874) nothing whatever passed between the respondent and myself, directly or indirectly, on any subject, public or private. And so far from considering me his counsel at this stage of the business, the respondent, preparatory to his dismissal of Messrs. Barlow and Peckham, advised Mayor Vance, in an official communication dated December 30, 1874, that, by my "practical withdrawal," he has been left "without a senior counsel." In its entirety and in every one of its elemental parts this statement was without color. It is not meant to intimate nor is it believed, that there was any willful misrepresentation. The facts, however, are precisely the reverse.

If the respondent was in any manner made aware that I had withdrawn from general practice, he could not fairly have supposed that my inclination or ability to serve the public gratuitously in this business was diminished by that circumstance. Its manifest tendency was to increase both.

In connection with the dismissal of Gen. Barlow and Mr. Peckham, in December, 1874, a few facts not noted in your letter, but incidentally throwing light upon the question now before you, may properly be stated. The great leading and fully established offense was a theft of $600,000, commonly called the Court-house fraud. This was one of those extraordinary transactions in respect to which but little professional ingenuity was required to frame a plausible argument against the existence of any judicial remedy whatever. When, in 1871, on the tidings that suits by the State were imminent, the Corporation Counsel, who had refused to prosecute, was advised by one of the implicated to sue himself and the others, two very eminent and highly respectable members of the Bar were consulted by him. They united in an opinion which he printed and extensively circulated. On its tenth page, in arguing against the right of the State, the learned gentlemen said that the facts constituted "a fraud or misconduct in respect to which an action must have accrued to the people of the county, if it be actionable at all." It must be supposed that the gentlemen who thus ventilated a grave doubt whether there was any remedy whatever continued to be associated with the Corporation Counsel until the month of September, 1872, when, as appears by letters annexed to his answer, the respondent withdrew their retainers and sent his so-called retainer to Barlow, Peckham, and O'Conor. During the two years succeeding this date one of the latter gave attention to the State's civil suits, and two of them, Mr. Peckham and Gen. Barlow, presented the State's indictment with such zeal, vigor, and success that a leading co-conspirator was sent to the State Prison, Tweed was sent to the Penitentiary, and the rest of the known officials were driven into exile. These facts being distinctly before the mind of the two classes of associate counsel between whom, on Dec. 30, 1874, the respondent discriminated, he formally dismissed from any agency in the ring prosecutions Messrs. Barlow and Peckham, the counsel who had thus efficiently pursued the conspirators, and substituted in their place the very gentlemen who had promulgated their solemn doubt whether any action at all could be maintained against them.

These facts cannot and will not be denied. In view of them it is for you to decide, in the whole case, whether, consistently with your duty, you can leave the respondent in charge of the suits against Tweed and his fraudulent associates.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, CH. O'CONOR.

## STATEMENT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

HIS PERSONAL RELATIONS TO MR. O'CONOR—A SERIES OF MISAPPREHENSIONS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS—HE BELIEVES GOV. TILDEN WILL ACT WITHOUT PREJUDICE—SOME OF THE NEW CHARGES OF MR. O'CONOR MET—MR. SMITH HAS PREPARED A SUPPLEMENTARY ANSWER ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNOR.

A TIMES reporter called on Mr. E. Delafield Smith last evening, and handed him a copy of the letter of Charles O'Conor to Mayor Wickam, dated Jan. 29 last, in reference to Mr. Smith's answer to the charges made against him in connection with the Ring frauds. After reading the letter, Mr. Smith dictated the following reply:

The letter of Mr. O'Conor now shown to me I have not before seen, except that part of it which was published on Wednesday of last week. In the part so published there was a plain intimation that the public interests did not now require my removal. In the remaining portion of Mr. O'Conor's letter to Mayor Wickham, which I now read for the first time, he maintains the justice of some criticisms which appeared in the original charges, understood to have been drawn by his hand. He, however, concedes that none of the charges are really serious, for it is conceded by him that all the motives both of my actions and my omissions may bear the scrutiny to which, after I am dead, they must be subjected before his God and mine. This is a concession of great magnitude. I think no one can fail to perceive that Mr. O'Conor himself believes that I can stand the awful test which he mentions. There is in my mind a knowledge, an unwritten history, of a friendship extended toward me by him rarely bestowed by a man of such maturity and eminence to a junior so much younger and so infinitely less distinguished as myself. This history extends itself to a time when affliction with its consequent misery, and when professional and official labors far too great for my strength, with responsibilities too trying for my temperament, have resulted in a degree of bodily pain and illness of which few beyond my own family and my physician had any knowledge. A discontinuance of correspondence with friends and an utter suspension of accustomed interviews with them estranged many who were once devoted to me. Misrepresentations by designing persons, with misapprehensions entertained by other individuals, helped also by inadvertences and omissions, which personal facts referred to easily caused—all found their way to Mr. O'Conor and he came to regard me not as sympathizing with his actions and methods in relation to the Ring suits. He has absolutely changed and transformed in all matters of either private or public relations toward me. It was consequently not unnatural that circumstances and imputations prejudiced his mind against me.

When the Court of Appeals, to my great regret, decided that these suits must be presented in the name of the County and not the State, Mr. O'Conor, as last week's publication of his words renders manifest, did not lose all hope of yet presenting the Ring civil suits in the name of the party believed by him to be the true one. There had been, of course, great force in his arguments before the courts; but the one which most impressed my mind was founded upon the fact that local peculators would ordinarily be best prosecuted by the remoter authorities of the State at large. His plan was to obtain by legislation what the courts had denied. This, however, was never known to me until last week. I read his proposed bill making the State the proper plaintiff. If I had known it I would have departed from my rule as to interfering with legislation, and would have pressed its passage by earnest letters to every personal and political friend in the Legislature. It is undoubtedly true that Mr. O'Conor sincerely, but most mistakenly, believed that I was opposed to his theory of the true way to reach the most satisfactory results with regard to these stupendous frauds. In his mind the superior, and even supreme, efficacy of his own methods appeared so clear that every lawyer and every Judge incurred his indignation and rebuke when they opposed him by their argument, opinion, or decision. It is one of the most inexplicable misapprehensions which ever came to my knowledge, that he should have classed me with his opponents, when, as the documents attached to my answer demonstrate, I was all along his consistent friend. Unnamed enemies and misjudging persons who have been named, have done their part in causing those accusations against me. But Mr. O'Conor would never have entertained them, but on the contrary would have been my first and foremost defender, except for his own misjudgment of both my public and personal sympathies. I am not contending that my friendship to him was of any consequence in fact or in the judgment of his own mind or heart; but I know, and therefore I assert, that his judgment against me in January, formed without any opportunity for me to be heard by him, was founded upon a curious mingling of misapprehensions and misrepresentations without any real foundation in facts, which, viewed without prejudice, could do and have done no injury whatever to my reputation.

With regard to the original charges upon which Mr. O'Conor, in the paper now shown me, makes his observations, I ask all persons to recall or turn to my defense published on Jan. 21. From all that I can learn or hear, I believe there is not a reading person, however exalted or humble, who does not perceive and declare, first, that the actual allegations contained in the charges themselves do not involve me in serious fault, and, secondly, that when answered and explained in my defense they compel every man to wonder how I could have been subjected to any accusations whatever. There are, of course, those, but I believe they are few in number, who must be excepted from the great mass of people who constitute my defenders. These exceptions relate to those who are prejudiced, and to those also who, for some ulterior or political purpose, desire to have me displaced. No man can regret more than I do that, as the incumbent of a most laborious, exacting, and thankless office, I am in the way of any person or of any faction. But I stand my ground, not for the love of place, but for the reason that cause of removal is alleged against me, and I will not falsely admit its existence by resignation. The law ought to be that a Corporation Counsel should hold his office at the will of the Mayor, or that if removable only for cause, he should have a judicial trial. It is not strange that a Mayor who, however intelligent, is not a lawyer, should fail to determine a case according to its judicial merits, especially when pressed and distracted by an unthinking throng of political adherents. Nor do I mean to cast harsh reflections upon men who have far less opportunities than myself to either form a correct judgment or to investigate the matter at all. I, of course, deem it fortunate that my case will yet be determined by the jurist whom the people have elected Governor of the State. I am at the same time aware of the force, often overwhelming, to which many of our greatest men have yielded in determining questions having a political bearing. Still I know that Mr. Tilden is a most penetrating and able lawyer. I am equally confident that he is an honest and just man. If he has partaken to any degree of the prejudice which varied occurrences and appearances forced into the mind of Mr. O'Conor, I still believe that, as the latter could not relent to some extent, the former, clothed with official responsibilities, will examine my case without the influence of any prejudice whatever.

It will be seen in Mr. O'Conor's letter that he brings in new matter, which, being now publicly produced for the first time, I ought to have an opportunity to meet. Nothing could be more unfair than that either of my judges should be influenced by new allegations unaccompanied with what I may have to say in relation to them. The new suggestion that I did not bring suit against the old Court-house Commissioners can be easily answered. An affidavit by my chief assistant can be given, that will show why he did not proceed, and why, arriving at his own conclusion on the subject, he never afterward thought of bringing my attention to the alleged case. He will add that in certain suits, certain to result in most important recoveries for the City, these men have given the only attainable and decisive testimony in our favor, and that the District Attorney has himself, upon the representations of Associate Counsel for the Corporation, permitted them to be bailed, for the sake of using them as witnesses in the cases which these counsel are conducting.

It is now late in the evening, and I have given Mr. O'Conor's observations only a cursory reading and under great disadvantages. I have, at your request, dictated these sentences in reply to his carefully prepared document. I do not remember any more new matter, though impressed during the reading that there is such. But I say that as I have clearly answered the charges as they originally stood, so I will clearly defend myself from every imputation which may now or hereafter be made with regard to my official and professional conduct.

In the supplementary answer I have already prepared and sent to the printers, my defense to the form and substance of the case, and reasons assigned by the Mayor for his decision, and for the first time seen by me in the newspapers at the close of last week—this supplementary answer is accompanied with additional and perfectly conclusive documents. When it comes from the printer's hands I shall send it to Gov. Tilden, to whom it is addressed, and furnish a copy to the Mayor. I regret that these observations of Mr. O'Conor could not, in fairness and justice, have been given to me before the Mayor's publication of them, which, I suppose, will take place to-morrow morning. I am so perfectly conscious of uprightness during the two years of my official services that, while I am hurt that any man should assail me, I immediately ask nothing but opportunity to answer, with the perfect certainty that in the end I shall come out right. I will again examine this document in the daylight, and supply all omissions at a future time. It is exceedingly fair in the proprietors of THE TIMES to allow me to see this proof, and, although aware that this dictated statement must be exceedingly imperfect and incomplete, I ask that, in the very words I have given you, it may appear, together with Mr. O'Conor's observations, to which it refers.

### MR. B. G. JAYNE OFFERS $3,000,000 RANSOM FOR THE RING OFFENDERS.

Later in the evening a TIMES reporter called on Mr. Smith with special reference to the paragraph in Mr. O'Conor's letter in which he says:

"The respondent once held a writing which distinctly offered $3,000,000 for a release of certain offenders. This paper should immediately be called for and placed in safe custody, so as to be accessible to the City authorities."

Mr. Smith says the explanation of this is very simple. A party did apply to him personally, and did offer him the sum named for a release of certain offenders. This offer he refused to accept for several reasons. First, because he had no authority to interfere in the criminal proceedings instituted against the parties implicated, that being a matter entirely in the hands of the District Attorney. Secondly, because he could not do so without consulting with his associate counsel. Thirdly, because he did not think the sum was large enough. The matter was then dropped, but, some time after this same person—namely, Mr. B. G. Jayne—wrote him a letter renewing the offer, and urging him to accept it. Mr. Smith handed the letter to Mr. Peckham, who submitted it to Messrs. O'Conor and Barlow. They all took his view of the matter, but Mr. Peckham afterward said that it would perhaps be better to have a further consultation on the subject, which he would call, and then returned the letter to Mr. Smith with a note to that effect. Mr. Peckham never called the consultation, and Mr. Smith, adhering to his original view of the matter, did not think it necessary to refer to it again. In a reply to Mr. O'Conor's letter, which will be sent to Gov. Tilden within a day or two, Mr. Smith says he will give a copy of Mr. Jayne's letter to himself, as well as a copy of the letter he received from Mr. Peckham in reference to it. This, he says, is the whole story.

## THE MAYOR TO THE GOVERNOR.

HIS ANSWER TO GOV. TILDEN'S LETTERS—HE SENDS ALL THE PAPERS ON WHICH THE CERTIFICATES OF REMOVALS WERE BASED—THE PRECEDENTS IN THE CASE—WHAT GOV. DIX REQUIRED IN SIMILAR CASES—THE COMMUNICATION OF MR. HATCH.

Mayor Wickham sent the following communication to Gov. Tilden yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1875.

*Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th inst. has been received and carefully considered.

With great deference to your judgment upon any proposition of law, I cannot but adhere to the construction of the statute of 1873, set forth in my letter of the 10th inst., and which was acted upon by our respective predecessors. It is that the statute does not contemplate a new trial upon the merits, by the Governor, of an appointed officer of the City Government, who has been removed by the Mayor, for cause, and after a hearing had. Any other view seems to involve a practical subjection of the Government of the City of New-York to the Executive power of the State, more complete even than that for years maintained through the oppressive Commissions formerly appointed in Albany.

And, indeed, I do not understand that your letter indicates any conflict between us as to the rights and duty of the Mayor in the case mentioned.

It is proper, however, to remind you that my letter referred to a number of precedents for the course pursued; but that your reply seems to assume that I had suggested but one. And, as to that one, (the removal of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction,) you have been misled as to material facts.

In that case, Mayor Vance forwarded nothing whatever to the Governor, except the two papers published in the *City Record*, Dec. 26, 1874, being his certificate of removal for the cause in it stated, accompanied by the statutory communication in writing of the Mayor's reasons for what he had done. The papers are brief; and, upon reading them, the Governor's approval of the removal made by the Mayor was expressed in writing, as required by the law; it was brought back to New-York by the Mayor's own messenger, who had been but a few hours in Albany. I inclose for your information a copy of the number of the *City Record*, containing all the documents.

Gov. Dix had, a year before that date, determined upon the course in such cases prescribed to him by the statutes.

On the 31st of December, 1873, Mayor Havemeyer had removed Alexander S. Toplanyi, a City Marshal, for cause, and after a number of hearings. It is to be observed that the provisions of the statute which you have discussed only in reference to the cases of heads of departments, apply equally to City Marshals and to all other inferior appointed officers, who are mentioned in the charter and not specially excepted from their operation. In Toplanyi's case the testimony and papers, now on file in this office, are voluminous; but nothing was forwarded to the Governor or considered by him, except a brief letter from the Mayor, communicating his reasons for the step, and the certificate of removal made for the cause in it stated. The Governor promptly returned the certificate, with the word "approved" indorsed over his signature. Copies of the papers in that case are inclosed for your information.

The same proceedings were had in the matter of Henry C. Carey, a City Marshal, removed by Mayor Havemeyer; and copies of the papers in that case also are inclosed.

There was no case in which Gov. Dix ever asked for, or received, from the Mayor anything more than a letter and certificate, such as are above mentioned, and which established the forms carefully followed by me in my communications to you of the 3d inst.

As to the supposititious case you suggest, of a removal by the Mayor for a cause supported by allegations one or more of which might chance to be to the Governor personally known to be unfounded, I would remark that, if the Governor, holding meantime the certificate of removal, should communicate that information to the Mayor, it would be entitled to, and would receive from the latter, the most attentive consideration in connection with the other evidence in the case. The Mayor might thereupon be able either to withdraw his act of removal, or to explain to the Governor the relevancy to the other facts in the case to the information communicated by him—as all the evidence might seem to require. The Mayor would still be the judge of the facts.

In like manner a removal by the Mayor for cause might be supported by allegations even better and more intimately known to be true by the Governor, who received, than by the Mayor, who forwarded them. For example, it is not presumed that in the case of E. Delafield Smith, Esq., the present Mayor could add to the knowledge which the present Governor, more than any one except, perhaps, Mr. O'Conor, possesses of the facts which made Mr. Smith's removal necessary.

But, still retaining the opinions, heretofore and now stated, as to the prerogatives of my office, which it would be unbecoming in me, even toward you, to have held subject to any personal or political considerations, or not to have thus reserved for the benefit of my successors in office, I shall not become an obstruction to you in the performance of your duties. The interests of good government shall not be endangered by action of mine. The public service requires concessions from me of whatever can be made consistently with duty, and I have no inclination to withhold them. Certainly, to you personally I shall always be ready to accord whatever can be reasonably asked of me.

And I am glad to be at liberty now to regard that comity to which you have referred—and, as I do so, you will understand that, by acceding to your request as to the cases now awaiting your approval, I am but making courteous expression of my deference to your personal wishes in this particular instance.

I take pleasure in sending to you herewith all the papers which were before me in making, on the 3d inst., the certificates of removals and the communications in writing to you of the reasons upon which the removals were based.

The proceedings in reference to the Fire Commissioners were instituted on the 2d ult., by a letter to them by my direction from my Secretary, (of which a copy is herewith enclosed,) requesting their attendance at my office two days thereafter, in the matter of a report made by the Commissioners of Accounts concerning the Fire Department. That report had been made to my predecessor in office, and had been by him referred to me for action. All three of the Commissioners attended at the time designated, and I had with all of them a conversation in which I delivered to them a copy of the report, and called their attention to the charges against them in it made.

I then told them that they would be heard on a day specified—when one or more of them again appeared and asked for an extension of time in which to prepare their defenses. Upon the adjourned day all three of the Commissioners attended before me, and, in the course of conversation, handed me their answers, in writing, to the charges preferred by the report.

It will be observed that their defenses do not, otherwise than argumentatively, controvert the more material allegations of fact stated in the report of the Commissioners of Accounts. As to the matters which are in the written answers met by direct denials, I have, upon the papers now sent to you, and upon my own inquiries, found the facts to be as stated in my letter to you of the 3d inst. on the subject.

It is proper to remark here, that since the removals were made I have received from Mr. Hatch a separate communication (which is also sent to you) denying complicity in certain matters charged against the others, but which are said to have been unknown to him, and claiming immunity from responsibility for certain other matters, in which he says that he offered resolutions to the board, which were voted down by Messrs. Perley and Van Cott.

Had that paper been before me when my letter of the 3d was written, I should have then given Mr. Hatch the benefit of such exculpation from moral delinquency as can be fairly based upon it. But, upon the whole case, I consider it obligatory to hold him to an official responsibility for the very reprehensible condition of affairs in the Fire Department during his connection with it.

The papers sent to you are, many of them, originals, and you are requested to return them all to the files of this office.

Of the proceedings had before me orally in these matters, no minutes were made at the time, and, indeed, as to Mr. Smith's case, they but verified the information independently possessed by you.

Again requesting your prompt action in the cases referred to, and with assurances of my personal regard, I am, with great respect,

Your friend and obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

## THE UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH PROJECT.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM—A CHARTER OBTAINED AND THE COMPANY FORMED—FULL PARTICULARS OF THEIR PLANS—WIRES TO BE LAID IN THE FALL—THE CITY OFFICIALS FRIENDLY TO THE SCHEME.

Prof. Morse's original idea was to run the wires of the telegraph underground. At that time Amos R. Eno was a poor working-man. Reflecting upon the enormous prospective cost of casing the wires over long stretches of country, he conceived the notion of stringing them upon poles. He accordingly managed to secure the refusal of a large number of poles, and going to the managers of the new enterprise broached his idea to them. They saw its advantages at once, and made a contract with him to supply them with poles, and he became a millionaire. When the underground plan was abandoned it was abandoned completely. Poles arose in the cities as well as in the country, and they increased in numbers until they became not only unsightly but a positive obstruction. They interfere greatly, for instance, with the putting up of ladders against buildings in cases of fire. Within the past twenty years a new cause of complaint against them has arisen, which is what is technically called "crossing." That is, when from any cause a wire touches another, those wires become useless for the time being. In the country, where there are few wires, this annoyance is seldom possible, but in the cities, where the wires are increasing in number every year, it grows in extent continually. Lately many wires have been run across the roofs of houses, the number of poles not being sufficient to hold them. Should such a house take fire, communication through all the wires going over it is stopped until repairs are made. Hoop-skirts and other articles with iron in them thrown out of windows upon the wires make them temporarily of no value. A peculiar trouble arises in districts populated by Germans. The boys of this nationality are partial to the wire strings used on bass viols, for kite tails. They tie them in bunches which, when they catch on the telegraph wires, not only destroy communication, but are extremely difficult of detection, being so fine that they look from the ground like thread. To remove these obstructions it is necessary to take down the wire between two poles and put it up again, which is a costly and troublesome process. To keep their wires in repair in this City the Western Union Telegraph Company employ sixteen line men at $1,000 a year apiece. In addition to this expense, the cost of the material used is considerable. The Fire Department wires, which were erected at a cost of $980,000, require a yearly outlay of from $15,000 to $20,000 for repairs, outside of the pay of seven line men. Last Summer it cost the Western Union Telegraph Company $80,000 for the transfer of their wires from Fourth to Third avenue, on account of the Fourth avenue improvements. The poles they use cost them $225 each on an average.

Considering these things, several gentlemen prominent in telegraphy thought that it would be a good speculation, and one that would meet with popular approval, to form a company to lay a series of underground wires in this and other cities and rent them out to the existing companies, as it would not pay any one of these to make the substitution for itself, the cost of the change being immensely greater than the repair of the overground wires already up. It was estimated at first that the cost of such an enterprise in this City would exceed $2,500,000. Several attempts were made to get a bill to that effect through the Legislature, but without effect, owing to the vigorous opposition of the telegraph companies. Finally, on May 16, 1873, the following was passed:

*The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. C. K. Smith, David S. Beckwith, James Green, John A. Beckwith, Jarvis S. Baker, William Waters, Louis F. Post, William T. Schafer, Joseph J. Hearne, L. B. Torrey, John B. Lederich, John V. Grundy, John Matthews, Sextus F. Smith, Luther G. Tillotson, William H. Merrell, Thomas Larkin, and their associates and assigns, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by name and title of the New-York Underground Telegraph Company.

SEC. 2. Said company is hereby authorized to construct lines of telegraph and the necessary fixtures thereto, either wholly or partially under ground, incased in metal, glass, or earthern tubes, and, for the purpose of such construction, said company shall have the right to open any street or avenue in any corporated town or city, by and with the consent of the corporate authorities of such town or city, excepting in the City of New-York, where such consent shall be obtained from the Commissioner of Public Works.

SEC. 3. Said company shall exercise all the privileges and comply with all the conditions contained in the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of telegraph companies," passed April 12, 1848, and the several acts amendatory thereof, so far as the same are applicable.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

The incorporators went immediately to work to follow up their advantage. A company was organized, with L. G. Tillotson as President and Charles Blackie as Secretary. Books of subscription were opened and experts sent to Europe to examine into the systems prevailing there. The iron pipes of Russia were found to be excellent, but costly. In England was learned the folly of placing a cable unprotected in the ground, where the rats could get at it. Rats dearly love gutta percha. In Paris they worked through the wooden casings, and it became necessary to substitute zinc boxes, which are attached to the sides of the sewers. These were not found practicable here. Finally, after numerous experiments, a pipe of Roman cement was hit upon as combining all the qualities of cheapness and durability in the highest degree. Besides, a 9-inch pipe can be made as cheaply as any of smaller dimensions—an important consideration in view of the growth of the telegraph business. These pipes are of a rounded three-sided shape, and will hold 250 wires each. The company will begin to lay them as soon as the frost is out of the ground, sufficient capital having been deposited to start with. The pipes will be laid from 3 to 3½ feet below the curb on alternate streets, running north and south. The wires will be subsequently drawn through, as needed, in cables of fifty wires each, insulated by gutta percha, by means of a pneumatic process, and by drawheads and reels, which will be placed in brick working vaults at distances of three blocks apart. The pipes will have traps at distances of a block apart for the purpose of connecting every house in the block, as in the case of such a company as the American District Telegraph Company employing the wires. The wires will be tested on the same principle as the ocean cables, and a break can therefore be instantaneously placed, and the faulty wire replaced at once by a sound one. Work will be begun in the upper part of the City first from motives of room and economy. It is expected that the pipes will be all laid in the Fall. The estimated cost of everything is $800,000. The civic authorities are said to be favorable to the enterprise, both because the company intends to lay the fire and Police wires at cost, and on account of the peculiar necessity of guarding against any interruption of these wires. The other wires are to be leased out to the existing companies and kept in repair at a cost far below the present annual expenditure for repairs. The company expects to be able to do this and make a large profit. There are between 900 and 1,000 wires covering 4,000 miles in New-York City, of which sixty belong to the City and 200 to the Western Union Company, covering 2,000 miles. Other cities are to have similar advantages as soon as their internal telegraph business warrants it. The office of the new company is at No. 8 Dey street.

## BURNING OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, EDINBURGH.

The Theatre Royal of Edinburgh was on Jan. 30 totally burned to the ground. The fire broke out shortly after 2 o'clock, just when the weekly payments had been made and the treasury had been closed. The treasurer had not left the building five minutes, and happened to be in his house adjoining the theatre when the alarm of fire was raised. Mr. R. H. Wyndham, the lessee, was not in the theatre, being confined to his house with a sore throat. What first excited suspicion of something being wrong was an explosion which occurred in the top of the building, apparently above the stage and property and dressing rooms. The inner doors and those in the front of the building flew open, and the pictures in the vestibule were made to swing violently backward and forward on the walls. There were several people in the check office receiving tickets. Information was at once conveyed to the principal fire-station in High street. By the time the first engine arrived the flames had burst through the roof at the south end, and it was at once apparent to the spectators that there was no hope of saving the portion occupied by the stage and its accessories. So quickly did the flames spread that at about 2:40 o'clock they appeared through the roof immediately over the auditorium. Several manual engines were on the spot by this time, but the conflagration was so great that two which got into working order had not the slightest perceptible effect upon it. The stage effects, being generally of light and inflammable material, burned with great rapidity, and at 3 o'clock the northern half of the building was gutted. A few minutes afterward the greater part of the roof of this portion fell in with a loud crash, and the fire had then full mastery. The flames, as they shot up now and again, compelled the large crowds who had assembled in the vicinity to beat a hasty retreat. A steam fire engine arrived shortly after 3 o'clock, but there was very little for it to do, the destruction being complete. Had the weather not been perfectly calm the fire might have spread further. A block of houses at the north end of the theatre ran considerable risk, and some of the occupants began to remove their furniture but there was no necessity for such a proceeding. The firemen protected the Roman Catholic chapel on the opposite side of the theatre by pouring water on the roof. In less than an hour the whole interior of the theatre was completely destroyed. Another steam engine arrived from Leith, and the firemen continued to play upon the burning mass till late in the evening, but only with the object of staying the fury of the flames. The walls alone were left standing, and they did not seem to suffer much, only one portion having bulged outward. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained, but it is believed it originated from an explosion of gas connected with the lime-light apparatus used in the pantomime. This is the third time the Royal Theatre has been destroyed by fire within the last twenty years. It was burned to the ground in 1853, and again about twelve years later, while under the present management. The building was purchased last year by a private gentleman who resided in Edinburgh, but who was at one time a banker in London. He is fully insured. No correct estmate of the damage can yet be given.

## THE OYSTER ON ITS TRAVELS.

PLANTING NORTHERN OYSTERS IN THE PACIFIC—THE SALMON BUSINESS IN OREGON.

It was almost in the very first car devoted to business that crossed the Pacific Railroad, wherein the luscious oyster of the Atlantic sped onward to satisfy the longings of California. That train passed through Sacramento, and on one special car was emblazoned the legend, "The oyster of the East comes to greet the mouth of the West." There was an election in Sacramento that very day, and the excitement over the various local candidates partook of the particular heated character of such California contests. As the car freighted with the bivalves stopped for a moment, it was received with cheers. The polls were neglected, and an eager crowd rushed to the car. Then, and only then, did Sacramento fully understand that the older civilization of the East could exchange her commodities with the West. Saddle Rocks were in demand at $1 each, and the election almost went by default of voters. From this single car came the oyster business in California and efforts to introduce oysters in the waters of the Golden Gate. The originator of this enterprise was Mr. A. Booth, of Chicago, who now plants many thousands of bushels of Northern oysters yearly in the Pacific. Some interesting facts are given by Mr. Booth in regard to the changes oysters coming from our latitude undergo in California. Though spat is undoubtedly produced, such young oysters do not thrive. As yet no small oysters, the children of the Northern oysters, have been found. There are some curious transformations of shells known in oysters on our coast as they are found further South. The round shape of the shell is elongated until off the coast of Georgia and Florida they assume a razor-shaped shell. In California our transplanted oyster loses its oval or round shape and lengthens out. The Northern oysters planted in San Francisco Bay are put out in four to five feet of water, and mature and fatten rapidly in from six to twelve months. In New-York Bay this takes from two to four years. Every year Mr. Booth takes across the Continent some 400 car-loads of small oysters, to be brought up in the Pacific. When such transplanted oysters have their growth they are worth some $2 to $2 50 per hundred. The native oyster coming from Oregon is small in size, and has the coppery flavor of the European bivalve. They are not much in demand, selling at $2 the sack of a bushel and a half. There are some peculiarities as to the character or origin of the oyster to be transplanted. It would be supposed that oysters coming from the Chesapeake or from Norfolk would be better adapted to the warmer waters of the Pacific. But this is not the case. Such oysters when carried there, Mr. Booth affirms from his own experience, will not live. His oysters always come from Egg Harbor, Raritan Bay, Newark, and Long Island Sound. More Southern seed invariably dies. There is a limit to the growth of any kind of Eastern oyster in the Pacific waters. After a certain period, a year and a half at the utmost, for some reason as yet not well understood—perhaps the meat becoming too large for the shell planted—the oysters die. A great deal of precaution is necessary in guarding these planted oysters. A fence of pickets six inches apart is placed around the Californian Oyster Park. The enemies of the oyster are the stingarees and star-fish. At low tide the oyster shepherd goes in and kills such marine wolves as may be devouring his flock. There is a small clam, a native of the California coast, which is quite edible. Further north, on Puget's Sound, they have a clam twelve inches long, eagerly devoured by the Indians, but which no Boston man has yet hankered after.

Livingston Stone, whose remarkable labors in introducing the salmon of the Pacific coast are well known, has enabled Eastern people to appreciate the enormous quantity of fish found in the rivers of Oregon and California. At Astoria there is a canning establishment, owned by Mr. Booth, which last year shipped to the markets of the world 50,000 cases of preserved salmon, each case holding four dozen cans. On the Columbia River there are fourteen other salmon establishments. On very reliable authority it is stated that on the working days in the season, commencing about April and ending in July, for 100 days at least, 150 tons of salmon are used every day. Mr. Booth's factory, the largest fish establishment in the world, employs 200 Chinamen, and numerous white men, and is run by steam power.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### THE TEA DUTIES.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have often in my own mind likened the position of "Congress and the mercantile community" to Æsop's fable of the "Boys and the Frogs." It was fine fun for the boys, but rather damaging to the frogs; and this is peculiarly true of the "tea trade." For three successive years Congress has meddled with the tariff in regard to tea until we can fervently give the response in the litany whenever a session of that august body is contemplated. What with the shrewd Chinaman at one end and Congress at the other we can hardly tell whether we are on foot or on horseback. Surely, with panics, the constant fluctuations in gold, and the wild operations of new importers, to whom our bankers grant such free letters of credit, we have trouble enough without this constantly recurring action or inaction of our legislators. Is there no relief from this torture? Will not some one propose the tax as a constitutional amendment? We can adapt ourselves to almost anything in this country but constant change. The remarks of your correspondent, "Y.," a few days since, stated the whole matter clearly, and if our representatives, were more sensible of their duty to their country and less sensitive in regard to the whims and prejudices of their constituents, we would look upon them with greater respect. "FROG."

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1875.

### FARE ON THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you oblige me by publishing the following statute, concerning the right to charge fare by the New-York Elevated Railroad Company?

"The said company shall be authorized to demand and receive from each passenger, within the limits of the City of New-York, rates of fare not exceeding, for any distance less than two miles, *five cents*; for every mile or fractional part of a mile in addition thereto, one cent."—*Session Laws of 1867, chapter 489, section 8.*

Yesterday the company announced to the court that they were acting under the General Railroad law, under which they incorporated themselves in December, 1871. This makes the matter worse for the company, as will appear by chapter 185 of the laws of 1857, entitled "An act to prevent extortion by railroad companies," passed March 25, 1857:

"Any railroad company which shall ask and receive a greater rate of fare than that allowed by law, shall forfeit $50, which sum may be recovered, together with the excess so received, by the party paying the same, but it shall be lawful and not construed as extortion for any railroad company to take the legal rate of fare for one mile for any fractional distance less than a mile."

JOSEPH HAIGHT, JR.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 19, 1875.

## AN INVALUABLE ARTICLE FOR A BAGGAGE-MAN.

An Iowa paper has this description of a recent invention: "Among the other pleasant recollections which mark the holidays, a friend of a Burlington and Missouri baggage-man presented him with a patent trunk-lifter. It is made of steel and brass. Two clamps clasp the trunk at either end, and a turn of a knob in the hand of the baggage-man pulls both straps out by the roots, at the same time an iron ball weighing nine pounds hammers away at the bottom of the trunk, and a neat three-jointed, self-acting rake, with twelve teeth, reaches in as quick as a hole is made, and sweeps from end to end of the trunk, finally emerging through the lid, where it clinches, and by a sudden backward jerk, turns the trunk inside out. No baggage-man should be without it."

## AN OVERCOAT NOT IN THE SUIT.

In the United States Supreme Court at Washington, Friday, a member of the bar, who was present to plead a cause, arose and addressed the court without removing his overcoat. Instantly the justices commenced whispering together over this infraction of the respect due the court, and the Chief Justice stopped the learned gentleman in his argument, and directed him to remove his outer covering. This being done, he was allowed to proceed.

# THE LOUISIANA REPORTS.

## MESSRS. HOAR, WHEELER, AND FRYE'S REPORT.

THEY CITE THE HISTORY OF THE STATE AND THE CHARACTER OF ITS POPULATION, AS HELPS IN ESTIMATING THE VALUE OF THE EVIDENCE GIVEN IN THE INVESTIGATION—AN INTOLERANT AND HOT-BLOODED RACE UNABLE TO ENDURE THE FREE EXPRESSION OF OPINION—THE MASSACRES OF REPUBLICANS AN EFFECT OF THIS—EVIDENCE THAT THE LAST ELECTION WAS NOT FAIR AND FREE—THE ACTION OF THE RETURNING BOARD CONDEMNED—THE EVENTS OF JAN. 4—THE COMMITTEE RECOMMEND THAT KELLOGG BE RECOGNIZED, AS THE LEAST OF THE EVILS TO BE CHOSEN.

The special committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the condition of the South respectfully report:

ALLEGATIONS OF BOTH PARTIES IN LOUISIANA.

The matters embraced in the reference to the committee are of the most serious and important character. In several of the Southern States a condition of affairs is said to exist which not only impairs the welfare of those States, but greatly endangers the peace and safety of the whole country. It seemed specially important to investigate and report to the House the state of things in Louisiana, as all parties there are agreed, for different reasons, in demanding the immediate interposition of Congress to redress grievances of which they bitterly complain. One party in Louisiana asserts that there is a conspiracy in that State, large in numbers and strength, though a minority of the legal voters, to take possession by force and fraud of the State Government, to drive out of the State all white men who will not join in their schemes or refrain from any active resistance to deprive the negro of the legal and political rights conferred on him by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and in some mode, hereafter to be more fully made manifest, to reduce him to such a condition of political and personal dependence upon the whites that the will of the latter shall be the law which determines his personal rights and fixes the price and condition of his labor. It is further charged that in the execution of this purpose vast numbers of murders have been committed; that the enforcement of the laws has ceased over large districts, and that by terror, violence, and fraud the holding of fair and peaceable elections and fairly ascertaining the result has been rendered impossible.

The other party, denying these charges, claims that the State of Louisiana has fallen into the control of the negro population, under the lead of a few white persons, mostly adventurers from other States, who have possessed themselves of the State and local offices, which they have administered corruptly and wastefully for their personal gain, wasting the public revenues until taxes have become an intolerable burden and the commerce of the State almost destroyed; that the people of the State have twice elected other officers, but that the popular will has been frustrated by frauds which would have been ineffective but for the forcible interference of the National Government. They claim that whatever violence has been used on their side is but the natural action of freemen endeavoring to assert their political rights, or, at least, is to be pardoned in men, resting under a sense of wrong and tyranny.

ONLY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT KEEPS THE KELLOGG PARTY IN POWER.

Both sides agree that the party who do not now hold the State Government of Louisiana are physically the strongest. It is only the National Government that keeps in place for an hour the Government, the Legislature, and a large portion of the local officers (and, perhaps, the Judiciary) of Louisiana. Their opponents are prepared and able to take possession of the State Government at once, whenever the National Government will not interfere. It is further claimed that a condition not unlike that of Louisiana exists in several other Southern States.

DANGER OF THIS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

In our judgment, this condition of things is fraught with the greatest peril to the whole country; that the people of any State should be unwilling or unable to determine by peaceful and legal means the result of their election, and that the President should be compelled to interpose the military force of the Government to prevent civil war, is itself a terrible misfortune. But the evil goes much further. Upon the election in Louisiana, as in other States, depends the right to their seats of Senators and Representatives who are to aid in making laws for the whole country, and the choice of Presidential electors, upon whose vote may depend the title to office of the President of the United States himself. No party in the United States will like to submit to a result decided by the votes of electors chosen by such means. Each will be likely to credit charges of fraud and violence made against its opponent, and to discredit like charges made against its own side. There is, in our judgment, the greatest danger that these elements may enter into the next national election to so great an extent that it may leave the real expression of the will of the people in doubt. In each case an appeal to force like that which has been made in Louisiana must result in civil war spreading throughout the country. That this result is expected by some persons who are largely responsible for the troubles in Louisiana we have good reason to believe. We append an article published in the New-Orleans *Bulletin* of Feb. 6, 1875, which exhibits the purposes of the conductors of that journal, and, we fear, faithfully reflects the views of many men who are active and influential in the State of Louisiana.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee have had access to the reports made and evidence taken by various committees of one or the other of the two Houses of Congress since the close of the war, and have taken into consideration well-known and uncontested facts in the recent history of the country. A special committee visited the State of Louisiana, where they took oral and documentary evidence, reporting their conclusions in writing. Afterward the whole committee determined to proceed to Louisiana to make fuller investigation, which purpose they have executed, a quorum being in attendance during their entire stay. In discharging their delicate and responsible duties they have been chiefly impressed with the importance of the questions which they have to consider to the people of Louisiana and to the whole country, and have endeavored to approach them without partisan bias.

THE QUESTION SHOULD BE VIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY.

The question with which the American people have to deal will be best understood, not by fixing the attention upon the details of particular acts of outrage on the one side, or the special and extraordinary exertions of national power to prevent them on the other—both calculated to stir deeply the feelings of large masses of the people—but by dispassionate consideration of the indisputable facts of history.

MASTERS AND SLAVES.

The people of the States which engaged in the rebellion were composed in large part of two classes—a dominant race of slaveholders and those who approved and sustained slavery and a subject race of slaves. Each of these classes possessed the virtues and the faults which might be expected from its condition. The dominant class were unsurpassed among the nations of the earth in courage, spirit, hospitality, and generosity to their equals. They were constantly on the lookout for the dangers which attended the presence in their community of a large servile class. They acquired the habit of acting in concert in all matters which concerned their class interests. They were able politicians, with a love and habit of truth which becomes brave men in all common concerns; they were subtle and skillful diplomatists when diplomacy was needed to accomplish any political end. Their whole society could unite in condemning and creating an impression which it was their interest to give, and to stifle all impressions of dissent. On the other hand, they were domineering, impetuous, impatient of restraint, unwilling to submit to any government which they did not themselves control easily, and moved to fierce anger. They never had learned to respect human rights, as such, or to tolerate the expression of opinions which differed from their own, or to see dignity in manhood beyond their own class. It was such a people that engaged in the rebellion, and such a people who were required to live under a new order of things, to which they had been led, not by change of character or opinion, but by mere force of arms. They had submitted to the national authority, not because they would, but because they must. They had abandoned the doctrine of State sovereignty, which they had claimed made their duty to their States paramount to that due to the nation in case of conflict, not because they would, but because they must. They had submitted to the constitutional amendments, which rendered their former slaves their equal in all political rights, not because they would, but because they must. The passions which led to the war, and the passions which the war excited, were left untamed and unchecked, except so far as their exhibition was restrained by the arm of power. On the other hand, the negro was, in his ordinary condition, gentle, patient, docile, affectionate, and grateful. His confidence was easily won. The fear of the whites and habit of submission had been implanted in him by ages of slavery. The virtues of frugality, of honesty, of respect for justice, either in private or public concerns, had never been exhibited toward him by his superiors, and he was not likely to be an example of them in himself, or to be very exacting in demanding them in those whom he regarded as his friends.

SELF-GOVERNMENT UNDER THE NEW CONDITIONS—ILLITERACY.

It was to these two classes, varying in numbers in the various Southern States, just about equal in the State of Louisiana, that the experiment of self-government was intrusted on their readmission to the Union at the close of the war. To these were welded a great number of persons who had, in the exercise of their undoubted privileges as American citizens, moved into the South from other States. The whole spirit and policy of American institutions has been to encourage immigration in the fullest and freest manner. In our States the native of foreign countries is not only welcomed and attracted by all peaceable inducements to take up his residence, but he is in a brief time clothed with citizenship and accorded quite his full share of political influence and consideration. But the citizen from the North, who moved into the South, was quite commonly opposed in opinions to the old residents on public questions. This opposition made him the natural ally, and his superior education made him the leader, of the colored population. It was only to be expected, unless the nature of men were in this case to be thoroughly changed, that he would be regarded by the native white citizen of the South with distrust and dislike, especially if he came into their State for the purpose of engaging in politics or held national office.

A still greater difficulty attended the problem. In every Northern State the people had founded their institutions upon the theory that universal suffrage and universal education are inseparable. In some form of statement this action is declared in the constitutions or laws of all of them. It has become a maxim too trite and familiar for repetition. No considerable number of American citizens of Northern birth could be found who would not agree that their own institutions would be proved a disgraceful and disastrous failure but for the common school. Yet the representatives of these same States, while imposing by natural authority universal suffrage upon communities to all whose previous opinions and habits it was totally alien, made no provision for securing to the freedmen the defense of education. Of the number of males over twenty-one in the State of Louisiana in 1870, there were by the census, white, 87,066; colored, 87,121; making a total of 174,187. Of the whole colored population over twenty-one there were 157,049 who could not read and write. If half these were female, we have colored voters who are reported as illiterate, 78,524 out of 87,121. These masses of illiterate voters must of necessity, to a very large extent, be instruments in the hands of others who can influence their passions or excite their fears. This condition has not improved since 1870. There is reason to believe that the illiteracy of the colored population is diminishing and that of the whites increasing, and the whole condition is not much, if any, improved. The total number of children in Louisiana between six and twenty-one years in 1874 is estimated by the State Superintendent of Schools at 280,387. The number of children enrolled in public schools in 1874 is 74,309. The report of the State Superintendent at the beginning of last year shows an improvement in the educational condition of the State over the two or three previous years, but yet exhibits a sad array of facts. In several parishes there are no public schools. In others there are scarcely any. The enrollment above reported is a mere shell in many parishes, including all attendance of only a few weeks at school.

THE PRODUCT OF THESE FACTORS.

With these elements a great part of the political history of Louisiana for the past ten years might have been predicated by the most ordinary intelligence. Some of the occurrences which we are constrained to report are of a nature so cruel and barbarous as to excite astonishment in any people making the least pretension to civilization. But bloodshed, lawlessness, attempts of minorities to gain political power by force, delusions influencing great bodies of people, unrelenting hatred of opponents, and the use of these as instruments by unprincipled leaders—all these things were almost inevitable. We find them existing to an extent which has almost overthrown Republican government in one State, and if not checked are a dangerous menace to the peace of the whole country.

INTERFERENCE BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT A COMPARATIVE FAILURE.

On the other hand, the interference of national authority, even where that was imperatively required by the Constitution and laws of the United States and the expression of public sentiment at the North, did not tend toward a cure of the trouble. Our institutions and all the habits of our people are founded upon the principle of local self-government. The institutions of this country imply for their successful and harmonious working that in every vicinage throughout the whole country any twelve men placed upon a jury by lot will decide all charges, civil and criminal, according to the law and fact, and that every small local organization, ward, township, or parish will elect local officers who will honestly and truly declare the result of all popular elections, so far as their jurisdiction extends, and the whole body of members returned to any legislative assembly will honestly and fairly determine the rights of every person claiming membership therein, as the question arises in each individual case. Whenever this premise fails to be true, so far local self-government fails. In such cases the Constitution furnishes machinery by which the National Government may interfere for the protection of the rights of the people. But this machinery has been seldom used; it is clumsy and difficult of management, and always tends to excite and alarm the whole people.

SOME EFFECTS OF SUCH INTERFERENCE.

Whenever there is interference of the National Government, either to guarantee Republican government menaced in any State, to redress civil disorder, or application of the State authority to secure freedom of election or the rights declared by the constitutional amendments, the political party in power in the National Government is, of course, properly held responsible. The party in opposition makes these exertions of power the especial points of its attacks, and are disposed to deny and distort the occurrences that give rise to them. The party in opposition is tempted to espouse the cause of those who are encountering the Administration it is under. Whether arranged under the same party name or not, it looks for their votes in helping it to displace its political opponents. It is thus naturally led to excuse or deny all the facts on which the Administration rests its justification for its extraordinary exercise of power. The supporters of the Administration, on the other hand, are tempted to extenuate or overlook whatever may be wrong in the conduct of the State Governments administered by their own political friends. So that the public sentiment of the rest of the country stimulates and augments the evil which it has so deep an interest to cure.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE—SOME HISTORICAL FACTS.

The committee have taken much evidence as to the opinion and purposes of the people of Louisiana, the history and conduct of their State administration, the acts of the local and State officials, whose duty it was to conduct the late election and ascertain and declare the results, and append the crimes and outrages which are said to have interfered with the freedom and fairness of the election. A great deal of this testimony is conflicting. We are aided in determining the probability of the story on each side by a recurrence to the previous history of the State.

After the war closed, the whites of Louisiana

were permitted to elect a Legislature which met during the years 1865-66-67. They enacted a series of laws which must have been designed to restore the negro to a state of political servitude. Statute 1865, chapter 10, provided that under penalty of fine and imprisonment no person shall carry firearms on to the premises or plantation of any citizen, without the consent of the owner; thus depriving the great mass of the colored laborers of the State of the right to keep and bear arms, securely prized and guarded by his white employer. Statute 1865, chapter 11, punishes by fine and imprisonment the entry upon any plantation without the permission of the owner, thus preventing any person from seeking any interviews with the negro for the purpose of giving political or other information except such as his master should approve. Statute 1865, chapter 12, authorizes any Justice of the Peace, on complaint that any person is a vagrant, on summary process to require such person to give bond for his good behavior and future industry for the period of one year. On failing to give such bond, the Justice shall issue his warrant to the Sheriff, and hire out such person for the term of twelve months, under such regulations as may be made by the municipal authorities, *provided that if the accused be a person who has abandoned his employer before his contract expires, the preference shall be given to such employer of hiring the accused.* Thus putting it into the power of any local magistrate, on summary process, to remand the laborer to a condition of practical slavery. Statute 1865, chapter 16, enacts that any person who shall persuade or entice away, feed, harbor, or secrete any person who leaves his employer without permission shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment of not more than twelve months, or both. Thus no laborer can leave his employer without permission without becoming an outcast to whom food and shelter must be denied by all mankind. Statute 1865, chapter 20, imposes fine and imprisonment on any person who employs any laborer already under contract to another. Statute 1867 authorizes the imposition of a poll-tax for highway purposes to the amount of $15. Under this law it will be possible to raise the sum of $2,612,000 in the State in a single year, which should be divided per capita among the males over twenty-one, rich and poor paying the same sum. These laws were abolished by the overthrow of the Government which enacted them in 1867.

THE MASSACRES.

In 1866 a convention was held which framed the Constitution of the State. It adjourned subject to the call of its President.

In 1866 it was summoned to meet again in New-Orleans, to consider some proposed amendments to the Constitution which had gone into effect. It was claimed that, by the adoption of the Constitution, its functions were exhausted, and that its future assembly could have no official character. If this were true, it would seem to have been harmless. Its members were unarmed and unprepared for resistance. This body was set upon in the hall where it was assembled by a mob, consisting of citizens and policemen, at New-Orleans. In the language of the report of the Congressional committee of the House of 1866, who fully investigated the whole transaction, "there has been no Government in our national history where a mob has occurred so destitute of justifiable cause, resulting in a massacre so inhuman and fiendlike. The massacre was begun and finished at midday. An intention to disperse and slaughter the members of the convention and those persons white and black who were present and friendly to its purpose, was mercilessly carried into effect." The Police were active on the side of the rioters. Two hundred and sixty persons were killed. The report proceeds:

"The committee examined seventy-four persons as to the facts of violence and bloodshed upon that day. It is in evidence that men who were in the hall, terrified by the merciless attacks of the armed Police, sought safety in jumping from the windows, a distance of twenty feet, to the ground, and as they jumped were shot by Police or citizens. Some, disfigured by wounds, fought their way down stairs to the street to be shot or beaten to death on the pavements. Colored persons at distant points in the city, peacefully pursuing their lawful business, were attacked by the Police and cruelly beaten. Men of character and position, some of whom were members and some spectators of the convention, escaped from the hall covered with wounds and blood, and were preserved almost by miracle from death. Scores of colored citizens bear frightful scars, more numerous than many soldiers of a dozen well-fought battles can show—proofs of fearful danger and strange escape. Men were shot while waving handkerchiefs in token of surrender and submission. White men and black with arms uplifted, praying for life, were answered by shot, and blows from knife and club. The bodies of some were pounded to a jelly. A colored man was dragged from under a street crossing and killed at a blow. Men concealed in outhouses and among piles of lumber, were eagerly sought for, and slaughtered or maimed without remorse. The dead bodies upon the street were violated by shot, kick, and stab. The face of a man just breathing his last was gashed by a knife or razor in the hands of a woman. An old gray-haired man, peaceably walking the street at a distance from the Institute, was shot through the head. Negroes were taken out of their houses and shot. A policeman riding in a buggy deliberately fired his revolver from the carriage in a crowd of colored men. A colored man two miles away from the convention hall was taken from his shop by the Police at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the riot, and shot and wounded in side, hip, and back. One man was wounded by fourteen blows, shots, and stabs. The body of another received seven pistol balls. After the slaughter had measurably ceased, carts, wagons, and drays, driven through the streets, gathered the dead, the dying, and the wounded in promiscuous loads, and policemen in some cases riding in the wagon seated upon the living men beneath them. The wounded men taken at first to the station-house or lock-up, were all afterward carried to the hospital. While at the station-house, until others found them with medical aid, they were left to suffer. When at the hospital they were attended to with care and skill, but this was done at no cost to the city or to the State. Without asking permission, so far as the committee learned, wounded men were carried to the hospital under the care of the Freedmen's Bureau, and shelter, surgical treatment, and food were furnished at the cost of the United States."

In the year 1868, the year of the Presidential election, occurred six bloody and terrible massacres: The Bossier Parish massacre, the St. Laundry massacre, the Orleans, the Caddo, Jefferson, and St. Bernard. The following summary of the testimony will be found in Mr. Poland's report, Forty-second Congress, Second Session, report No. 22, pages 21 and 22:

"The testimony shows that over 2,000 persons were killed, wounded, and otherwise injured in that State within a few weeks prior to the Presidential election; that one-half the State was overrun by violence; midnight riots, secret murders, and open riots kept the people in constant terror, until the Republicans surrendered all claims, and then the elections were carried by the Democrats. The Parish of Orleans contained 29,910 voters, 15,020 black. In the Spring of 1868 that parish gave 13,973 Republican votes. In the Fall it gave Grant 1,178, a falling off of 12,795 votes. Riots prevailed for weeks, sweeping the City of New-Orleans and filling it with scenes of blood, and the Kuklux notices were circulated through the city warning the colored men not to vote. In Caddo there were 2,987 Republicans. In the Spring of 1868 they carried the parish. In the Fall they gave Grant *one* vote. There, also, were bloody riots, and the most remarkable case is that at St. Landry, a planting parish on the river Teche. There the Republicans had a registered majority of 1,071 votes. In the Spring of 1868 they carried the parish by 678 majority. In the Fall they gave Grant no vote, not one, while the Democrats cast 4,787—the full vote of the parish—for Seymour and Blair. Here occurred one of the bloodiest riots on record, in which the Kuklux killed and wounded over 200 Republicans, hunting and chasing them for over two days and nights through the fields and swamps. Thirteen captives were taken from the jail and shot. A pile of twenty-five dead bodies were found half-buried in the woods. Having conquered the Republicans, and killed and driven off the white leaders, the Kuklux captured the mass, marked them with badges of red flannel, enrolled them in place, led them to the polls, made them vote the Democratic ticket, and then gave them certificates of that fact."

In the year 1873 occurred the transaction known as the Colfax Massacre, to which the committee directed special attention. They had before them all the evidence given on the trial of Crookshank and others, in the Circuit Court of the United States, for conspiracy and murder, and the charge of the Judge. They also called the District Attorney and the counsel who defended the prisoners, Mr. Marr, who made the following statements of the case, as they claimed it to be. It seems to show there is no doubt as to the truth of the following narrative:

THE COLFAX MASSACRE.

In March, 1873, Nash and —— claimed to be Judge and Sheriff of Grant Parish under commissions from Gov. Warmoth. When Gov. Kellogg succeeded Warmoth, their friends applied to him to renew their commissions. He refused, commissioned Shaw as Sheriff, and Register as Judge. They went to the Court-house, which they found locked, and Shaw and the other parish officers entered it through the window. This dates after hearing rumors of an armed invasion of the town to retake the Court-house. Shaw deputized in writing from fifteen to eighteen men, mostly negroes, to assist as his posse in holding the Court-house and keeping the peace. The next day, April 1, a company of nine to fifteen men, mounted, headed by one Hudnot, came into Colfax, some of them armed with guns, and on the same day one or two other small armed squads also came into town. This day no collision occurred.

April 2 a small body of armed white men rode into town, and were met by a body of armed men, mostly colored, and exchanged shots, but no one was hurt. This proceeding alarmed the colored people, and many of them, with their women and children, came to Colfax for refuge, perhaps the majority of the men being armed. April 5 a band of armed whites went to the house of Jesse M. Kinney, a colored man, three miles from Colfax, and found him quietly engaged in making a fence. They shot him through the head and killed him. This seems to have been an unprovoked, wanton, and deliberate murder. This aroused the terror of the colored people. Rumors were also heard of threats made by them against the whites. April 7 the court was opened and adjourned. The alarm somewhat subsided, and many colored people returned to their homes. The others maintained their position in the Court-house. The whites maintained an armed organization outside the town. April 12 the colored men threw up a small earthwork near the Court-house. Easter Sunday, April 13, a large body of whites rode into the town, and demanded of the colored men that they should give up their arms and yield possession of the Court-house. This demand not being acceded to, thirty minutes were given them to remove their women and children. The negroes took refuge behind their earth-work before the enfilading fire of a cannon which the whites had. Part of them fled for refuge to the Court-house, which was a one-story brick building, which had been formerly a stable. The rest, leaving their arms, fled down the river to a strip of woods, where they were pursued, and many of them overtaken and shot to death.

About sixty or seventy got into the Court-house. After some ineffectual firing on each side, the roof of the building was set on fire. When the roof was burning over their heads the negroes held out the sleeve of a shirt and the leaf of a book as flags of truce. They were ordered to drop their arms. A number of them ran out unarmed from the burning building, and were met by a volley, and a number killed and wounded; others were captured. Fifteen of the blacks crept under the floor of the burning building and were all captured. The number taken prisoners was about thirty-seven. They were kept until dark, when they were led out two by two, each two with a rank of mounted whites behind them, being told that they were to be taken a short distance and set at liberty. When all the ranks had been formed, the word was given, and the negroes were all shot. A few, also, were wounded, but not mortally, and escaped by feigning death.

The bodies remained unburied until the next Tuesday, when they were buried by the Deputy Marshal from New-Orleans. Fifty-five dead bodies were found. They show pistol-shot wounds—the majority in the head, and most of them in the back of the head. Two white men only were killed in this whole transaction—Hudnot, the leader, and one Harns. It is pretended, and this pretense is issued to give some palliation for the crime, that these men were bearing a flag of truce to the besiegers and were shot in the Court-house, but among all the witnesses examined there was but one who pretended to have seen any flag of truce in their hands. He was twelve or fifteen hundred feet off, across the river. His evidence hardly bears that construction, as will be seen by referring to it. On the other hand, Hudnot was killed by a bullet which entered the back of his neck, and Harns by one that entered at the side. To believe this claim would require us to find that the negroes so far in the fight had been unable to harm a single one of their adversaries, and confined in the building to which they had fled for refuge, and the roof burning over their heads, compelling them to choose between death by fire and the tender mercies of their foemen.

No, this was without palliation or justification; it was a deliberate, cold-blooded murder. Times like the massacre of Glencoe or St. Bartholomew stand a foul blot on the pages of history.

OTHER CRIMES OF VIOLENCE—DOES INTIMIDATION EXIST?

Separate from all these yet, were a large number of murders and other acts of violence done for political ends. In reply to an inquiry of the committee, Gen. Sheridan, who is gathering careful statistics of the number of persons killed and wounded in Louisiana up to the 8th of February, 1875, since 1866, on account of their opinions, reports the number so far returned as follows: Killed, 2,141; wounded, 2,115; total, 4,256. Much evidence was taken by the committee from persons of both political parties in regard to this matter. Lists of wounded in different parishes were produced by persons formerly in those localities. On one side it was denied that this went to any great extent among the blacks. On the other, statements were made which went to show that the number reported to Gen. Sheridan fell far short of the truth, and the statements on both sides left it beyond dispute that murders were events of the most ordinary occurrence, so as hardly to make an impression on the memory of intelligent men, even when in their neighborhood they occurred, and not only in cities, but in rural communities; that there exists throughout a great part of the South an intense degree of political heat and hatred; that, as a rule, homicide, murder, and assault with intent to kill were without legal punishment; that the white men generally were armed. Under all the circumstances, we do not doubt the substantial proof of Gen. Sheridan's statements. We have recapitulated the events which took place before the campaign of 1874, not because we desire to keep alive their painful and odious memory, but because it is absolutely necessary to do so to interpret the events of the campaign, in determining whether the negro voter was intimidated in 1874 to an extent which seriously affected the result of the election. We cannot agree with those who think no evidence should be weighed but that of parties since September of last year, and who deem it of no consequence that 2,000 political murders were committed, and the murderers were at large, in determining whether the Coushatta and other like deeds were the outbreaks of free men arising under a sense of oppression, and were enacted for the purpose of establishing a minority in power by a strong hand. It is, however, of some consequence to know whether the same men did the same thing before the matters of which they complained as invasions of their own rights took place. In deciding whether their assertions are true—that they desire that the negro shall enjoy less rights of freedom, of suffrage, and equality before the law—it is important to know whether they tried to wrest them from him on the last occasion when they had indisputable legislative sway.

THE EVENTS OF 1874—HOW THE CAMPAIGN WAS BEGUN.

We now come to the events of 1874. The campaign was inaugurated by the formation of a party designed to divide the people of Louisiana on the line of rule. Its convention at Baton Rouge begins its address, "We, the white men of Louisiana." This party assumed various names in various localities, almost always indicating a purpose to make the race issue distinct.

Agreements were entered into in various parishes, signed by hundreds of planters, to employ no laborers who did not vote their ticket. Handbills like the following were circulated in French and English:

"LOUISIANAS: Pour sauver votre patrie il faut renvoyer les nègroes. (Por la faim animal les plus ferore est doufle.)

LOUISIANIANS: To save your country do not employ the negro. Wild beasts can only be tamed by hunger."

After the White League rising of Sept. 14, 1874, an account of which is given hereafter, risings took place in many parishes; the Kellogg officers were driven from power, and compelled to fly for their lives. After the re-establishment of the Kellogg Government, in several cases the officers were not permitted to resume their functions.

The speeches at public meetings and cutting articles in the press urged the people to deeds of violence. We submit a collection of extracts from many leading and influential journals published in many parts of the State. We have not space to make extracts from them in this report. They are enough of themselves to establish its conclusions as to the purposes and conduct of the leaders of the white men's party in the campaign of 1874.

It is impossible to state, in the space which this report can properly cover, the details of lawless violence which were proved before the committee. In many parishes the legal officers were driven out by force. Republicans were murdered or compelled to fly for their lives under some pretext—the real offense was their political opinions.

MEN WHO WERE DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

Buford Blunt, State Senator, an eminent and influential colored preacher in the Baptist Church, whose efforts to establish schools in his parish are largely spoken of in the report of the Sate Superintendent of Education, was compelled to promise to give up all politics, and afterward to fly for his life.

Allen Greene, a State Senator, a native of Georgia, who had lived in the State for many years, had established in the Parish of Lincoln a tannery and shoe manufactory. Hides and bark were produced in abundance in the neighborhood. Mr. Greene had procured machinery which required the employment of skilled labor, and had introduced about eighty workmen from New-England, to whom he paid an average of $30 per month, making a pay-roll of $2,500 per month to be expended in the town. In May, 1874, Mr. Greene was requested to resign his office on threats against his life. His workmen were so disturbed by the condition of things that they refused to remain, and a new body who had been engaged in Massachusetts, hearing of the rising of Sept. 14, refused to keep their engagement. Thus the people of the Parish of Lincoln prefer to send their hides half-way across the continent, have them tanned and manufactured into boots and shoes in Massachusetts by workmen to whom the flour, sugar, rice, and cotton are in like manner conveyed, and then brought back to Louisiana in the form of boots and shoes, and to pay tribute to the manufacturer in Massachusetts, to the carrier and commission merchant, rather than to allow manufactures to be carried on in their own State by men who may be allowed the free expression of their political opinions.

THE STORY OF JUDGE MYERS.

H. C. Myers resides in the Parish of Natchitoches, about 500 miles above the City of New-Orleans, on Red River; has lived there eighteen years; his wife and their six children were born there. For several years he was Register of the United States Land Office for the North-western District of Louisiana. Was elected Parish Judge in 1872 and 1873, which position he held until February, 1874, when he was appointed Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District of that State, comprising the Parishes of Natchitoches, Sabine, De Soto, and Red River. He appeared to be a man of good education, of courteous and refined speech and manners, and your committee fail to see that any charge of real misfeasance in office was at all sustained. Early in the Spring of 1874, there were nursed and assiduously cultivated in that parish fierce and clamorous political antagonisms. The White League was organized, the removal of all Republican office-holders determined upon, and, as has been well said of another locality, "the air was full of assassination." In May, notices were posted in conspicuous places, as follows: "K. K. K. Boullt, Myers, and all other Radicals in this parish, your fate is sealed; nothing but your blood will appease us. The people of Natchitoches, Sabine, Winn, De Soto, Rapides, Red River, Bienville, Claiborne, Jackson, and Caddo are ready at a moment's notice, and will execute all Radicals."

About this time Judge Myers was warned that his life would be forfeited if he remained another day at his house. His wife, two of his children, and his aged father were sick—one of his children and his father hopelessly so. Says the Judge, "quite sick, my little child dying, my aged father, at the other end of the town, also dying, I kissed my babe, placed it in the care of its wearied mother and the Almighty, and left my home not daring even to visit my father." The Judge and Judge Boullt fled in the night-time by circuitous paths, without even a change of clothing, lest it might lead to suspicion, and finally arrived at New-Orleans. From that day to now he has not ventured to his home, and dares not do so. In less than a week after he left the baby died and the father too, and, says the wife in her testimony, "I was left alone with my sick and dying children; none of my neighbors came to my assistance; my child died; I sent to the tomb-builder to make its little tomb, and he, being a Democrat, refused to do it." From the testimony of the Judge, his wife, and, incidentally, of others, your committee are compelled to believe this a true story.

THE COUSHATTA AFFAIR—ITS HISTORY.

We were anxious to obtain the facts in the terrible tragedy of Coushatta, and were able to do so from several witnesses, but principally from Mr. Twitchell, a brother of one of the Vickers, and Mr. Abury, a merchant of that town, whose reluctant admissions under a rigid cross-examination satisfied us he was the chief conspirator. This is the story, proved to our satisfaction:

The Twitchell brothers, from New-Hampshire, both young and active men of business; one a man some time married; the other but a short time before his death, with five or six other men from the North, with their families, settled in this little town, bringing with them earnestness of purpose, integrity, economy, and habits of industry. The reasonably expected results followed. The hamlet grew into a prosperous and flourishing New-England village, with its saw and grist mills, its factory, its stores, and storehouses, its pleasant white-painted houses, with their lawns and gardens, its churches and school-houses. Business flourished; about 1,200 colored men were gathered into the village; their labor was in demand, their wages good and promptly paid, their children eagerly availed themselves of the school privileges abundantly afforded. The colored voters finding that these men never betrayed their confidence, but in all things were aiding them, elected them to the several Parish offices, and they, thus elected, from a sense of duty honestly and faithfully administered the same. Everything in the village was prosperous and peaceable and happy. But there was there a small party of white Conservatives, headed by Mr. Abury, who determined to rule, who acknowledged no rights to the black man but that of service, who had no feeling toward their white neighbors recognizing in the black a citizen other than intense jealousy and hatred. The usual result followed.

Aug. 25, 1874, these officers were waited upon and ordered to resign. They declined. Then they were informed that death alone was the alternative. Knowing that the inexorable decree had gone forth that nothing, neither service to the town, to the State, to their neighbors, nor the faithful performance of duty, nor virtue, nor integrity, nor prayers of themselves, of wives or little children, could save, they besought their neighbors to send them in safety out of the State, promising never to return. An escort was raised by this man Abury of twenty mounted men, the prisoners taking all of their ready money, about $2,000, placed themselves in the hands of the guard. Abury issued military orders to what he called political clubs, but we believe White Leaguers, along the route to furnish aid, supplies, &c. The march was commenced, and within thirty miles of their homes these prisoners were all murdered, terribly mutilated, buried, and no father, widow, brother, or son, was permitted even to visit their graves until the bodies were decomposed. None of the white men's party have ever sought the murderers, no pursuit has ever been made, no inquiries even set on foot by them. A man riding one of the horses of one of the dead men has been seen in the parish, but no one arrested his course or asked him about the bloody deed. No Republican, white or black, has dared to commence proceedings. Abury was arrested and admitted to bail in a small sum, and with impunity insults the majesty of outraged law by boldly appearing as a witness before this committee. More, he was introduced by the Conservatives to the witness stand with a flourish of trumpets, as a leading merchant of that section of the State. A brief extract from his cross-examination will indicate his connection with the crime.

Mr. Frye—Was there not one other officer at that time requested to resign? Abury—Yes.

Mr. Frye—What was his name? Abury—Scott.

Mr. Frye—Was he killed? Abury—No.

Mr. Frye—Did he go with your guard? Abury—No.

Mr. Frye—Why not? Abury—I would not let him, I compelled him to remain behind.

Mr. Frye—Was he a Master Mason? Abury—Yes.

Mr. Frye—Were you a Master Mason? Abury—Yes.

Mr. Frye—Were any others of the persons Masons? Abury—I did not know that there were.

Now, against these murdered men no crime was charged, no dishonesty alleged, no malfeasance of office proved. Abury alone, said they had cheated in certain contracts, but your committee gave no credit whatever to his testimony.

Thus by the murderous hands of their neighbors, of men who pride themselves upon their position in society, of those who had never received from the victims other than kindnesses, were these men deliberately slain. And there is practically no law in Louisiana to bring them to punishment.

THE WHITE LEAGUE—ITS REAL PURPOSES.

The White League is an organization which exists in New-Orleans, and contains at least from 2,500 to 3,000 members, armed, drilled, and officered; and military organizations bearing the same name extend throughout various parts of the State. It was pretended that this organization in the city was simply as a volunteer Police force, the regular Police force being inefficient; that it has no connection with associations of the same name in other parts of the State, and that these latter are mere political clubs, without military organization or arms. A brief examination and a brief cross-examination effectually dispelled this pretension. Several of its members and officers were examined before the committee. So far as was shown this organization in no single instance performed Police functions. Its organization, equipment, drill, and discipline were wholly military. Its name was not appropriate to a volunteer police, but was appropriate to an association designed to put the whites of the State into power by force. It had cannon. On the 14th of September it rose upon and attacked the Police of the city, the pretext of the attack being the seizure of arms which it had imported from the North, and having defeated them with considerable slaughter, it took possession of the State House, overthrew the State Government, and installed a new Governor in office, and kept him in power until the United States interfered. This rising was planned before hand. Its commanding officer, Ogden, published an elaborate and pompous report of his military achievements, in which he expresses his thanks to his aids and other officers for their important and valuable services before and during the day of the action. In other parts of the State organizations under the same name existed, and we have no doubt that their purposes and methods were also identical. In one parish their meetings were called by notices headed "Attention, White League," and signed by an officer in his official capacity. Abury, the leader of the band at Coushatta, when he sent off the Republican prisoners under a guard, gave a military order for supplies and guard to the highest officer of a club in another town, on obedience to which, if his story were true, the safety of the lives of the prisoners depended. Yet he professed to have no other form than that of President of an ordinary Democratic club addressing the President of a subordinate and brother club of the same organization.

The White League of New-Orleans itself was and is a constant menace to the Republicans of the whole State. Its commander can in a few hours send bodies of men armed and drilled into any of the river parishes or those on the coast, or into Mississippi, Alabama, or Texas. It doubtless contains many persons of property and influence. It also contains many persons of very different character. It would be desirous and able to overthrow the State Government at any time if not prevented by the power of the United States. They still retain more than 1,000 stand of arms taken from the State on Sept. 14, and never returned.

THE ELECTION OF 1874 WAS NEITHER FULL, FAIR, NOR FREE.

We cannot doubt that the effect of all these things was to prevent a full, free election, and to intimidate the colored voters and the white Republicans. The very formation of a White Man's Party was a menace of terrible import to those who remembered Colfax and Bossier and the Convention. The press was filled with threats of violence. The agreement to discharge laborers—the suggestion that wild beasts are tamed by hunger—was evidence of the same spirit. The overthrow of the State Government by the White League on the 14th of September; the turning out of large numbers of parish officers in the country, compelling them to fly for their lives; the fearful lesson of Coushatta; the formation, array, and drilling of the White League, the natural successors of the Knights of the White Camelia—these things, in a community where there is no legal punishment for political murders, must in the nature of things have filled with terror a people timid and gentle like the colored population of Louisiana, even if we had not taken abundant evidence as to special acts of violence and crime, and their effects on particular neighborhoods. Mr. Moncure, the Conservative candidate for State Treasurer, claims a majority in the whole State of about 5,000. A far greater number of Republicans than enough to overcome this majority must have been prevented from registration or driven by terror from the polls. In view of these facts, we do not hesitate to find that the election of 1874 was neither full, free, nor fair; that in large portions of the State the usual means of instructing and persuading the people, of organizing and conducting a campaign, could not be carried on by Republicans without danger to their lives, and that many more voters than were needed to give the Republican Party a complete victory were prevented from voting at all, or even coerced into voting the white man's ticket.

THE RETURNING BOARD—WHAT IT DID AND HAD NO RIGHT TO DO.

It was to declare the result of such an election that the Returning Board met at New-Orleans in 1874. In expressing our dissent from the view they took of their own powers and duties, and our emphatic disapprobation of their proceedings, we desire to state as emphatically our unwillingness to do them any injustice, and our full appreciation of all the consideration which may tend to palliate their conduct. Several of them had held high position; Gov. Wells, the President, had been a large and wealthy planter before the war; had remained loyal through the rebellion, had been true to the flag of his country when driven to the swamps and hunted with the dogs. Such a record entitles him to our warmest sympathy and respect. But we must declare the law and fact as we find it.

The Louisiana Election laws provide the following machinery for elections:

*First*—A registration of the votes, to be completed ten days before the election, by a Supervisor, to be appointed in each parish by the Governor.

*Second*—The fixing in each parish suitable polling places by a Police jury chosen by the people of the parish.

*Third*—Three Commissioners of elections appointed by the Police juries to preside at each poll.

*Fourth*—A returning board of five persons appointed by the Governor to whom the returns from the whole State are made by the board officers, and who are to canvass and compile them, and promulgate the result.

Section 44, Statute 1872, provides for the organization of the Legislature as follows:

SEC. 44. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate of the last General Assembly a list of the names of such persons as, according to the returns, shall have been elected to either branch of the General Assembly; and it shall be the duty of said Clerk and Secretary to place the names of the Representatives and Senators elect so furnished upon the roll of the House and of the Senate respectively; and those Representatives and Senators whose names are so placed by the Clerk and Secretary, respectively, in accordance with the foregoing provisions and none other, shall be competent to organize the House of Representatives or Senate. Nothing in this act shall be construed to conflict with article 34 of the Constitution of the State.

The authority given to this board is only to canvass and compile the returns, making two copies, "of one copy of which they are to make public proclamation, declaring the names of all persons voted for, the number of votes for each, and the names of the persons who have been duly and lawfully elected." The report here quotes at length the sections of the statutes of Louisiana relative to elections.

Upon this statute we are all clearly of opinion that the Returning Board had no right to do anything except to canvass and compile the returns which were lawfully made to them by the local officers, except in cases where they were accompanied by the certificates of the Supervisor or Commissioner, provided for in the third section. In such cases the last sentence of that section shows that it was expected that they would ordinarily exercise the great and delicate duty of investigating charges of riot, tumult, bribery, or corruption, on a hearing of the parties interested in the office. It never could have been meant that this board of its own motion, sitting in New-Orleans, at a distance from the place of voting, and without notice, could decide the right of persons claiming to be elected.

The board took a different view of its powers, and proceeded to throw out the votes from many polls where they found intimidation and violence to have existed. The result was to defeat persons on the returns they should have declared elected, and to elect persons who should not have been declared elected. In regard to four parishes they declared no result whatever, but referred the matter to the Legislature.

THE RESULT OF THE ACTION OF THE BOARD.

The result of this action was to change the political majority of the persons who, by the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, were entitled to organize the House of Representatives. The Returning Board claim that in this proceeding they acted under an honest belief that they were right in their construction of the law, and that they were giving effect to the true will of a majority of the people of Louisiana, and that in their construction they followed the precedent set by the Democratic or Fusion Returning Board of 1872. We believe they did follow such a precedent. We have no doubt that they believed they were defending the people of Louisiana against a fraud on their constitutional rights. But there is no more dangerous form of self-delusion than that which induces men in high places of public trust to violate law to redress or prevent what they deem public wrongs.

We are not prepared to declare without further examination how many persons obtained a *prima facie* title to seats in the Legislature through this wrongful action. In some of the cases there were defects either of form or substance in the returns themselves, which the board claim required their rejection without regard to the evidence of intimidation.

THE EVENTS OF JAN. 4.

But the method adopted to set right this wrong was totally objectionable. When the Legislature assembled on the 4th of January, 1875, the minority of the persons entitled to organize the House repaired to the State-house and prepared to possess themselves of the organization by force. Numbers of persons prominent in the White League were on hand to assist. Scaling ladders were forwarded in readiness for the entry of accomplices from without, who would in all probability, after the seizure of the House, have displaced the existing Senate, and put in its place the other body, claiming to be the rightful Senate. When the Clerk of the last House began to call the roll, one of the minority moved that Mr. Wiltz be declared Speaker, and the motion was declared carried by the person who made it. It was not in fact carried, but was opposed by a majority. Therefore Mr. Wiltz took the gavel. A motion was made to seat five members from the four outcast parishes, which he declared carried, though it was not carried, but was opposed by a majority. He then declared a Mr. Flood elected Sergeant at Arms, who appointed a number of deputies who at once appeared with badges on which were printed "Assistant Sergeant at Arms." Simultaneously a large number of persons in the crowd, in the street outside the State-house, exhibited the same badges. There being symptoms of violence and disorder, a committee requested Gen. De Trobriand, a military officer of the United States, to aid in preserving order. He came into the hall, spoke to the persons in the lobby at the desire of Wiltz, and order was restored. Subsequently, at the request of the majority of the persons entitled to organize the body, and of the Governor of the State, Gen. De Trobriand caused the soldiers to remove the five persons who had been forced into seats as above. Wiltz and his friends then, after protest, withdrew, and the majority remained and organized the House by the choice of Mr. Hahn as Speaker, and remain now in session as the House of Representatives of Louisiana.

GEN. DE TROBRIAND DID NOT INTERFERE WITH A LEGAL BODY.

We do not now express a judgment of the lawfulness of the act of the military officer. We believe his interference alone prevented a scene of bloodshed like that which attended the convention of 1866, and the scenes of Sept. 14, 1874. His act was not an interference with an organized legislative body. It was a body which had been declared organized by one man contrary to the truth, and contrary to the protest of a majority of its members. It was in no sense a legislative body, but was an illegal assembly, attempting to thrust out the legal House from its place and to usurp its functions. The fact that it was composed in part of a minority of those entitled to seats did not alter its character, nor did the fact, if it be true, that the five members claimed to have been declared entitled to seats by the Returning Board alter the character of the proceeding. A contestant is not entitled to seat himself in a legislative body by force, however just may be his claim to his seat, nor is a minority of such a body entitled to seat him by force against the will of the majority.

The law of Louisiana provides various processes and safeguards for conducting elections, and declaring who are chosen to the Legislature. First, Supervisors to make the registration. Second, Commissioners to preside and conduct elections and receive only registered votes and report it through the Supervisors. Third, Returning Board to canvass and compile statements of local officers with judicial powers in extreme cases where local officers certify there was illegality affecting the result. Fourth, those persons who are declared elected by the Returning Board, and those only, who may organize the House. Fifth, the House so organized, who are to take up each contested seat, case by case, and determine as final judges who is entitled to it.

Persons who are not declared elected by the Returning Board have no more right to force themselves in to take part in organizing the House, a minority of those holding such certificates have no more right to organize it over the majority, or to force others in merely because they claim that they ought to have been declared elected, than persons who claim that the House did wrong in judging of their cases had a right to force themselves in, or than persons who claim that Supervisors defeated their election by wrong-doing in registration, or Commissioners did wrong in conducting or certifying the elections. The act of each set of officers in the successive steps, right or wrong, is binding until the next tribunal has reversed or corrected its action. When, therefore, the minority of those found on the Secretary's roll undertook to overcome the majority in organizing the House, they were wrong-doers. When the five members were brought in they were brought in not by the House, but by wrong-doers overthrowing the will of the House, and prepared and able to support their wrong by force. When the military officer removed them, he removed at the request of the true majority of the assembly persons who were interfering with their rights and duty to organize the same under the Constitution and laws of Louisiana. Whether the officer had warrant for his action or not, he was interfering not against but in aid of a legislative body at its own request, and at the request of the Governor of the State, and his interference prevented a scene of blood which the previous and recent history of that State warrants us in believing would have been of the most fearful character.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION—OPPRESSIVE TAXATION.

We should be extremely glad if any method we could devise or suggest would correct the wrong that we think has been done in organizing the House of Representatives. But this must be accomplished, if at all, by the connected action of those persons in Louisiana, of both parties, who sincerely desire peace and order and do not wish their State to suffer to advance the schemes of designing politicians. We do not overlook the causes which tend to excite deep feelings of discontent in the whole native population of Louisiana. There has been great maladministration, public funds have been wasted, public credit impaired, and taxation is heavy. These facts, combined with the general prostration of business through the country, and with the diversion of business from New-Orleans by reason of the construction of railroads northerly from Texas, tend to create gloom and discontent. But the ballot, not violence or assassination, is the peaceful remedy for so much of her evils as is due to the State Administration. Every national administration, nearly every State and city administration, have been charged by its opponents with like faults. We have not been able to investigate all the charges which have been made against the State Administration, although we have received both documentary and oral evidence on the subject. So far as has appeared to us, Gov. Kellogg is chargeable with no dishonesty, and has set himself as faithfully as he could to remedy the great evil bequeathed to him by his predecessor.

Charges of corruption are made by the Conservatives against Republican officials without the slightest discrimination. They assume that the acceptance of office is a badge of fraud. No matter how high the position hitherto occupied socially, how spotless the reputation, the moment of acceptance of office witnesses an entire reverse. The gentleman suddenly becomes a blackguard, the honest man a thief. Four or five cases of defalcation were clearly shown to be mistakes during our session. That there was great wrong and corruption, that much bad legislation was enacted, that grievous monopolies were created during Gov. Warmoth's term of office, is undeniable. That the Democrats purchased him at the earliest possible moment for the purpose of converting to their own use his powers of corruption, his skill and cunning in manipulating the machinery of election, was asserted by some witnesses of their own; that there has been a decided improvement under Gov. Kellogg all admit.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION NOT A LOCAL ONE.

It is said that large numbers of the white people of Louisiana believe that Gov. Kellogg is a usurper, and acting on that belief are prepared and able to drive him from power if not prevented by the National Government. This may be true. But it is equally true that as large numbers of the voters of Louisiana believe Kellogg and his associates to have been lawfully elected, and that if McEnery were established in power he would be a usurper, the difference between the two parties being that the latter do not propose to settle questions of law by bloodshed. It is further said that this is a question which concerns the people of Louisiana alone, and that they should be left to fight out the question among themselves. But this is an erroneous view both of the rights and duties of the people of the United States under the Constitution. They have an interest in the question whether Senators and Representatives thrust into their seats by illegal means should sit in Congress to make laws for them; and whether electors gaining their office in like manner shall turn the scale in the choice of a President of the United State. The President and Congress are bound to recognize, and if need be to support, the true Government of Louisiana against all usurpers, and the American people will abandon their rights and flinch from the performance of their duties when they have questions to be settled either by the mob or the assassin.

THE RACE ISSUE AN UNMITIGATED EVIL.

We are of opinion that the union of nearly all the blacks in one political party and nearly all the whites in another is a fact deeply to be deplored. Party spirit bears evil fruit in abundance when animosities of race and class do not mingle with it. But we cannot doubt that, whether the white Republican leaders have strength to foster this dissension on the color line or not, it would long since have disappeared if the leaders of the white people of Louisiana had not hammered and welded together the masses of the colored population by a system of conduct calculated to excite in the highest degree their fears for their freedom or their political and social rights.

The people who would persuade us, and to some degree persuade themselves, that they are willing to give the negro all his rights under the Constitution, seem to lose all their understanding of what justice and equality really mean when the negro is concerned. They think, and very justly, that it is a great evil to mass all the colored votes on one side. It never occurs to them that it is an equal evil to mass all the white votes on the other. On the contrary, their animosity is specially directed against those whites who act with negroes. They have little reprobation for those leaders who advise the whites to band together in an agreement not to employ negro laborers who vote the Radical ticket, or for the planters who follow the advice. The life of no man would be safe, as one of their witnesses very frankly admitted, who, when it was time to gather the cotton crop, should advise negroes to refuse to work for planters who are not Republicans. The white who kills a negro goes unpunished. A fearful vengeance overtakes the negro who snaps a cap at a white man. In parish after parish, the whites turn out public officers whom they dislike, by force, and no punishment follows. The assembling of a body of negroes at the command of the Sheriff, to maintain his lawful authority, is followed by the Colfax massacre.

DIFFERENT STATEMENTS PRIVATELY MADE TO THE COMMITTEE.

In addition to the testimony taken in public hearings, your committee enjoyed much opportunity of conversing in private with the people of New-Orleans, and with persons from other parts of Louisiana. The Conservatives, as they called themselves, gentlemen of culture and refinement, courteously extended to the committee offers of the elegant hospitality for which their city is famed. They are all deeply excited by the political condition, and made it the constant topic of their discourse. They were unanimous in declaring that the people of their State desired nothing but peace and good government, that they were willing to leave the colored man undisturbed in his new constitutional rights, and that it was their desire and their interest that the laborer and the employer should live together in confidence and amity. They declared that no honest Republican would be affected in his social or personal relation by his political opinions. On the other hand, men in great numbers sought private interviews with the Republican members of the committee to declare that a reign of terror existed worse than existed during the war; that they did not dare to express openly Republican sentiments; that destruction to their business and risk to their lives would result. There were some of them known to members of the committee. They were not politicians, held and desired no office, and were in many cases business men of high standing and distinction. They urged the committee not to require them to testify, saying they did not dare to risk the consequences.

THE PROBLEM WHICH THE NATION HAS TO CONSIDER.

The American people are now brought face to face with this condition of things. In the State of Louisiana there is a Governor in office who owes his seat to the interference of the national power which has recognized his title to his office, not by reason of any ascertainment of the facts by legal process, but has based its action solely on the illegal order of a Judge. In the same State there is a Legislature, one branch of which derives its authority partly from the same order, the other being organized by a majority who have been established in power by another interference of the National Government, and which majority derives its title not from any legal ascertaining of the facts, but from the certificates of a Returning Board which has misconceived and exceeded its legal authority. It is not strange that the Republicans of Louisiana should delude themselves by any plausible views of law which will enable them to occupy the places which they believe the will of a majority of the legal voters of the State, if free from violence and intimidation, would award to them. It is not strange that the Democrats of Louisiana should believe the whole State Government a usurpation, should give it no credit for its best acts, should seek to embarrass, to thwart, and resist it to the extent of their power, and should be unwilling to wait for the slow but sure operation of lawful remedies to cure whatever evil really belongs to it.

ELECTION OF 1872.

We were unable to make any direct and thorough investigation of the election of 1872. It is apparent from the facts stated in the report of the Senate committee (Senate Report, Third Session Forty-second Congress, No. 457,) that the return of the officials was so tainted with fraud and illegality that the action of neither of the pretended Returning Boards or the certificates of the local election officers can be relied on in the least as a basis for making up an opinion as to the true result. Indeed, this is conceded by several of the most intelligent of the Conservative witnesses. It would be impossible at this distance of time, and probably at any time, to go beyond the returns and ascertain the true expression of the people's will. But our best judgment is that Gov. Kellogg was elected; we find that many of the more moderate of his opponents concede his election. There is no argument to show the election of McEnery which is not met by one equally strong in proof of the election of Kellogg. The registration shows a considerable majority of colored voters, and it is not denied that Kellogg received substantially all the colored votes, besides some thousand whites.

Taking the Democratic returns in 1872 for all the parishes except four, for which the returns are conceded to be forgeries, and six others, from which they threw out the returns for fraud and violence, and get at the true vote in those parishes in any way you can—by canvassing the vote with the registration of white and colored voters, or by taking the Republican and Democratic votes at the election of this year, and it gives Kellogg a majority of several thousand. Besides, Kellogg is now in office. The frauds which makes it impossible to ascertain in any better or more satisfactory mode the true will of the people were perpetrated by the appointees of Warmoth in the interest of McEnery.

On the other hand, the order of Judge Durell and the so-called canvass by the Returning Board in the interest of Kellogg, seem to us to have no reliability and to be entitled to no respect whatever.

We concede and declare emphatically as anybody can desire the unsatisfactory character of the methods above adopted for arriving at this conclusion. There is, in our judgment, whatever may be the opinion we may form from the statement of men familiar with the campaign of 1872, or from the registration of whites and colored voters, no legal evidence whatever which will warrant the declaration that either Kellogg or McEnery was lawfully elected.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REMEDYING THE EVILS.

We have devoted much anxious reflection to the question of remedy for these evils. It is a question in considering which no person in Louisiana on either side has offered us any valuable suggestion. The remedy, in great degree, lies out of the range of our powers. This great movement of the public mind in great States is not to be dealt with as if it was a street riot. You cannot change great currents of public sentiment, or the habits of thought and feeling of great bodies of men by act of Congress.

In a republic you cannot long or permanently check their manifestation by the exercise of national power. Until the great body of the white people of Louisiana shall learn to obey the law, to submit to the Constitution, to respect labor, to base their institutions in liberty, equality, and justice, they can enjoy neither prosperity nor peace.

The history of their State must be made up of exhibitions of tumults, violence, and crime, alternating with extraordinary exertions of national authority to repress them. Between the two everything that makes a people prosperous, happy, or honorable must go to decay. If the whites of Louisiana, with all their superiority of intelligence, spirit, and energy, choose this course, their right to do so is "safe from all enactments herein."

The public sentiment of the rest of the country, more potent than any legislation, might stop the whole trouble in a month. If, instead of seeking to gain partisan advantage from evils which are ruining this fair State, the two parties of the North would each resolutely set its face against the evil done by its own side, little would remain for Congress or the President. The difficulty of the Southern problem would have disappeared long ago if the Democratic Party of the North had given it to be clearly understood that they would have no political association with men who would commit, tolerate, extenuate, or overlook murder, and the Republican Party of the North had been unanimous in making it understood with equal emphasis that they would have no affiliation with men who would plunder the public for personal gain. But to apply such immediate remedies as are in our power is not a matter of expediency, but of constitutional duty.

The United States must guarantee a republican form of government to every State. The National Government must determine whom it will recognize and support as the lawful government in any State.

Congress must by appropriate legislation if necessary enforce the last three articles of amendment to the Constitution.

Every power lodged in Congress or the President must be exerted if needed to secure national elections against violence. Whether these powers should be used when the exigency calls for them, is a question which was settled when the people of the United States conferred them.

NO USE IN ORDERING A NEW ELECTION.

The first need of Louisiana is to know who should be treated as the lawful Governor until the end of the term which will expire in 1876. It has been suggested that there should be a new election under the authority of Congress. This is not desired so far as we learn by any considerable number of persons in Louisiana. Its legality is doubtful. The authority of the person chosen would be denied quite as strenuously as that of Gov. Kellogg. Without the presence of United States troops we do not believe a fair election could be had. In the presence of troops we believe the Democrats would refuse to take part. It would be a great calamity to Louisiana to excite at this time the violence and bitterness which an election contest would kindle. A Government so elected would be in substance only a Provisional Government. The only alternative seems to be to recognize one or the other of the claimants to the office of Governor.

THE RECOGNITION OF KELLOGG URGED.

Kellogg is now in fact in office. The President has recognized him, and states to Congress that from the best information he can obtain, he believes him to have been elected. The Kellogg Government is a fact; its legality is sustained by the judicial tribunals of the State; it is in active operation in all its departments, under it the late State election has been held, and on its certificates must depend, *prima facie*, the right to their seats of the Representatives chosen from Louisiana for the next Congress.

The McEnery Government exists only on paper.

Its recognition would create the most perplexing questions as to the legality of all public proceedings held in Louisiana for two years past.

The recognition of Kellogg by the House would give peace and quiet to Louisiana until the next election. Some of us are inclined further to recommend additional legislation to protect the peaceable citizens of Louisiana in the freedom of elections and in the rights declared by the constitutional amendment. The law passed at the short session of 1871, designed to suppress the acts known as the Kuklux outrages, was adopted with great hesitation, and was denounced in some quarters as dangerous to the liberties of the people. Yet it proved an effective remedy, powerful for good, but harmless for ill, and commanded the general approval of the country. We feel as deeply as anybody the objection to suspending the writ of habeas corpus, either for a limited time or for special emergencies, or for a limited extent of territory. But when every other legal safeguard is overthrown, when to peaceable, honest, law-abiding men is neither freedom of election, speech, of the press, of action, or of opinion, where there is no legal address for injuries, or legal punishment for murder, it is but a mockery to leave this writ to be used only as an instrument to enable wrongdoers to escape punishment for their crimes. So much of the statute of 1871 as authorized the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases has expired by its own limitation. Some of us believe that it will be necessary to re-enact those sections with some modifications, and with careful restriction of time and occasion. We do not include any recommendation on that subject in this report.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

On the whole case we are of opinion:

*First*—That there has been and is on the part of the party calling themselves "The White Man's Party in Louisiana," a purpose to take possession by force and fraud of the State Government, without regard to the question of who may have the numerical majority at a fair election.

*Second*—That in the execution of this purpose they have refrained and will refrain from the use of no instruments which are designed to accomplish it, whether those instruments be murder, fraud, civil war, or coercion of laborers by employers.

*Third*—While there are many men in their party of more moderate views who do not themselves use nor approve these unlawful means, such men desire the accomplishment of the same end, and are powerless to restrain their more violent associates.

*Fourth*—Three causes have made it easier to unite so large a number of whites of Louisiana in this purpose, and have rendered it more difficult to unite the best men among them in opposition: The fact that the Administration Party of Louisiana is made up by massing together almost the whole negro vote, with a few whites, largely from other States; the fact that there has been great maladministration by Republican officials; the belief honestly entertained by large numbers of the white people of Louisiana that they have been twice defrauded of the result of elections in which they had been successful.

*Fifth*—While all these things are great evils, much to be deplored, and likely to exasperate any people, and course of the whites themselves has tended to bring them about and inflame them. The simple and peaceful remedies of obedience to law, argument, and decent treatment for their opponents, would, if they had pursued them, have proved effectual long ago.

*Sixth*—While we believe Gov. Kellogg to have received a majority of votes in 1872, and while we believe there was violence and fraud which frustrated the will of the people in many of the parishes in 1874, the illegal order of Judge Durell and the illegal conduct of the Returning Board in attempting to cure one wrong by another naturally inflamed the popular discontent and lent plausibility to the complaints.

*Seventh*—There has been indisputably much corruption in State and local administration in Louisiana. For this the Republicans, especially under Warmoth's rule, are largely responsible, although in numerous instances their opponents have been equally to blame.

*Eighth*—The effect of all this has been to put an end to the authority of law in a large portion of Louisiana, to deprive the negro of his freedom of suffrage, and wholly to destroy the value of the methods provided by law for securing fairness at elections, and ascertaining their results. This state of things overthrows republican government in Louisiana, and seriously menaces the whole country.

*Ninth*—A new election held at this time under national authority is not desirable; it is not wished for by either side, and would inflame and augment the evils now existing.

*Tenth*—It is the duty of Congress to use such powers as are vested in it by the Constitution; it should recognize the lawful Governor of Louisiana by express resolution. We think William Pitt Kellogg the choice of the majority of the voters of Louisiana, and that he should be recognized accordingly. Congress should provide further safeguards for holding elections and ascertaining the result, if any can be devised.

*Eleventh*—But these remedies are at the best temporary and superficial, curing the symptoms and not the disease. Efficient aid to the State to establish public education would have gone far to prevent the evil, and may yet do much to effect a cure. The public sentiment of the rest of the country, without distinction of party, may do much to remove, as it has already unfortunately done much to aggravate, the evils in Louisiana. That people should understand that all the authority lodged in the General Government to preserve republican government and to protect the rights of all its citizens will be kindly but fearlessly and steadily exerted, and that no party in this country will accept the alliance of men who are seeking power by such methods as we have been compelled to describe. Unless this can be done the free institutions of the whole United States will not long survive the destruction of those in the South.

*Whereas*, Both branches of the Legislature of Louisiana have requested the special committee of this House to investigate the circumstances attending the election and returns thereof in that State for the year 1874; and whereas, said committee have unanimously reported that the Returning Board of that State, in canvassing and compiling said returns and promulgating the result, wrongfully applied an erroneous rule of law, by reason of which persons were awarded seats in the House of Representatives to which they were not entitled, and persons entitled to seats were deprived of them.

*Resolved*, That it is recommended to the House of Representatives of Louisiana to take the necessary steps to remedy the great injustice, and to place the persons rightfully entitled in their seats.

*Resolved*, That William Pitt Kellogg be recognized as the Governor of the State of Louisiana until the end of the term of office fixed by the Constitution of the State.

(Signed,) GEORGE F. HOAR,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
WILLIAM P. FRYE.

## *A MIXED REPORT.*

WHAT THE TWO DEMOCRATS AND TWO OF THE REPUBLICANS HAVE TO SAY ON THE QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The undersigned, a majority of the Committee on the State of the South respectfully report that they cannot agree to the report made to the committee by Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler, and Frye.

The laws inimical to the colored people of Louisiana, referred to in their report, have been repealed for years. Except during the schism of Gov. Warmoth, in 1872, the Republican Party has long had control of the machinery of the State.

EFFECT OF THE COLFAX AND COUSHATTA "KILLINGS."

The late registration shows an excess of the colored over the white voters, giving 90,781 colored to 76,823 whites. In the absence of any direct evidence that the late election was not free and fair the assumption of the minority that enough colored voters must, therefore, have been prevented from voting at the late election by the recollection of the Colfax and Coushatta killings (the causes and circumstances of which are disputed,) and by other riots which occurred years before, to have changed the result of the election throughout the State, is an assumption so violent when it is recollected that both those parishes elected a full Kellogg ticket by increased Republican majorities—as not to be received if any other cause for the vote of the State can be found.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF THE FALLING OFF.

Such causes exist and are obvious. Among them are:

*First*—The registration was incorrect, and exceeded the true colored vote. The registration was wholly in the hands of the Kellogg officials, with whom a Republican committee, with United States Marshal Packard at their head, co-operated. In only three parishes did the Republican Supervisors of Registration make any complaint of unfair or insufficient registration. On the other hand, very great complaint was made by the Conservatives, who specified, with proof, 5,200 cases of conceded false registration in New-Orleans alone, and those Conservatives who had been co-operating in joint party committee to secure a fair registration gave up the effort in despair. The census of 1870 (the correctness of which is not impeached) showed 87,076 white and 86,913 colored males over twenty-one years of age, all the statistics and evidence before us indicated no change in this proportion in favor of the colored voters. Yet the registration of colored voters exceeded by 4,000 the total number of colored adult males returned by the census, while the registration of white votes was 10,000 less.

*Second*—The whole number of votes registered was 167,604. Of these 146,523 voted. This a larger proportion of registered voters than usually vote in any of the Northern States. In an agricultural State sparsely settled, where long journeys had often to be made to reach the polls, it is unreasonable to suppose that a greater proportion of the registered blacks would have voluntarily turned out to sustain a government under which the prosperity of the State and their wages, and the value of their share of production had steadily declined than usually vote at elections North or South.

*Third*—1874 was a year of political change, in which the vote throughout all the States was seriously affected against the Republican Party, a change resulting largely from the financial distress of the people, and which should therefore naturally have been even greater in Louisiana than elsewhere.

*Fourth*—It became the interest of the Conservatives, at least at the last election, not to intimidate but to acquire by every fair means the colored vote. Parties who were alleged to have threatened blacks even with refusal of employment, were subject to prompt arrest. It was known that pretexts would be sought to deprive the Conservatives of the result if they prevailed in the election. It was, therefore, their interest to avoid giving any such pretexts. Accordingly they determined everywhere to co-operate with and conciliate the blacks. They voted down the propositions or suggestions which were made in the early part of the campaign for refusal to employ those colored voters who would not co-operate with them, and generally sought by combining with colored voters to carry the election. Local combinations against the Kellogg candidates were made in many parishes by men of all parties and colors. In several parishes a union ticket of colored and Conservative votes, was voted for and elected. An intelligent colored witness testified that he "desired better government"—and to that end "was willing to swallow the white man if the white men would swallow the colored." These causes and feelings naturally united to swell the Conservative vote in such localities as indicated by the returns.

*Fifth*—The entire want of any direct evidence to show any general intimidation of the colored voters.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

Of course, in so large a State, it would be impossible there should be no instance of refusal to employ, or of intimidation. Such occur in every State. But the evidence certainly idicates no general intimidation of colored voters, and that such intimidation as did exist in the State was rather in the interest of the Republicans than of the Conservatives. The United States Marshals, whose chief was Chairman of the Republican State Committee, armed in some cases with blank warrants of arrest, and aided by Federal troops made constant arrests before election, but not afterward. The oversight of the election and the returns were in the hands of Gov. Kellogg's officials. Their account and return did show twenty-nine majority of members in the lower house elected by the Conservatives, without any protest whatever, except in three parishes, although it was their province and duty to protest in any case where violence and intimidation or fraud existed. Indeed, the direct evidence as to the election of 1874, as well as the circumstances, clearly indicate a peaceable and fair election. In fact, after the visit of the first committee and the revisit of the Special Committee, the Kellogg party, with all their machinery for collecting evidence, were unable to produce in the entire State more than half a dozen persons to testify to anything impeaching the freedom and fairness of the late elections, who were not officeholders or connected with officeholders. Against such facts it seems to us idle to assume that the disturbances so vividly pictured by the minority could have kept up throughout this State such a feeling of intimidation as would justify the assumption that but for that feeling the State would have gone Republican. All experience shows that the result of the election of 1874 in Louisiana, as returned to the Returning Board, was natural, and to be only accounted for by the reasons we have given.

A FAIR, FULL, AND FREE ELECTION.

We hold, therefore, that in November, 1874, the people of the State of Louisiana did fairly have a free, peaceable, and full registration and election in which a clear Conservative majority was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, of which majority the Conservatives were deprived by the unjust, illegal, and arbitrary action of the Returning Board.

ILLEGAL ACTION OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

To the resolution reported to the House from the committee as to the action of the Returning Board we are all agreed. We understand the committee to be unanimous in finding the fact that the action of the Returning Board has defeated the will of the people, as expressed by them at the polls, on the 3d of November, 1874. The people then elected to the Lower House of their Legislature a majority of Conservative members. A portion of the Conservative members so elected were refused their certificates. This is an act of great injustice to the individual, of gravest danger to the State and free government, and ought to be immediately corrected by any power competent to correct it.

RECOGNITION OF KELLOGG.

The resolution recommending the recognition of Gov. Kellogg is based upon general impression, not upon evidence. On this point no testimony was taken, either by the committee or any part of it. Kellogg may, or may not, have been elected in 1872 but there is no evidence to show the fact, or if there be it has been neither sought nor found by this committee. Messrs. Foster and Phelps think that the popular belief, taking both Conservative and Radical circles, inclines, on the whole, to justify Kellogg's and Penn's claims, and that as Kellogg is and has been the acting Governor of Louisiana for the past two years, to deny his right and install another in his place, after this lapse of time, might involve incalculable mischief to the legal and political interests of the State. To avoid the mischief and confusion of change, a majority of the citizens of Louisiana seem willing to accept as a compromise, Kellogg's recognition, and the restoration to the Conservatives of the control of the lower house. For these reasons, Messrs. Foster and Phelps do not wish to oppose the recommendation that the Administration of Gov. Kellogg be recognized; neither, in view of the fact that they know nothing of the merits of the case as judged by competent evidence, do they wish to be understood as urging it. They only wish to record their agreement with those of their associates who believe that such a compromise might, by making a termination of the uncertainty in Louisiana, be on the whole less intolerable than the present situation of that distressed people. But to any resolution recognizing Kellogg, Messrs. Potter and Marshall are utterly opposed. They find nothing to justify the belief that Kellogg was elected. That he seized the Government by the aid of Federal troops through a void and fraudulent order, which prevented the counting and return of the votes, should be a standing presumption against him. When the people, outraged by the abuses of his Government, had successfully regained the office he had usurped, he was again reseated by Federal power. Through the forms of law by which he had intrenched himself, he once more sought to nullify the choice of the people at the late election, and to that end called in the Federal troops to break up the meeting of a Legislature. For Congress to recognize a usurpation so gross and so oppressive is, they think, to establish a precedent by which, under pretexts that can readily be found, any State Government may be overthrown, the will of the people nullified, fraud and violence made permanent, and republican forms perverted to destroy liberty.

THE DEMOCRATIC RECOMMENDATION.

In their judgment all that is needed in Louisiana is to withdraw the Federal troops and leave the people of that State to govern themselves.

(Signed,) CHARLES FOSTER,
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS,
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
SAMUEL S. MARSHALL.

# The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1875.


*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Reynold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Dupian.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE STEEPLE CHASE—IMITATION OF POPULAR ACTORS—Mr. J. L. Toole.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT by the Boys and Girls of the Howard Mission.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND OPERA BALL.


*THE NEW-YORK TIMES.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

*Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of* THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

| | |
|---|---|
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 3 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 |

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FIVE COPIES | (per annum) | $7 50 |
| TEN COPIES | (per annum) | 12 50 |
| TWENTY COPIES | (per annum) | 22 00 |
| THIRTY COPIES | (per annum) | 30 00 |

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Two copies, one year | $5 |
| Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free) | 25 |

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.


*NOTICE.*

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

*This morning* THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

*THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.*

*A new branch office of* THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

The Pacific Mail Company made but a poor show in the Senate yesterday. After a vigorous campaign, in which their lobby has professed itself confident of the result, they secured but a mere handful of votes against the House provision of the Post Office bill repealing their subsidy. Pennsylvania was true to the company. Mr. CAMERON voted for the continuation of the subsidy, and Mr. SCOTT spoke for it. The speech was a remarkable one. The Pennsylvania Senator thinks the expenditure of $750,000 in getting the subsidy was "idiocy." Doubtless there might have been more cautious agents employed, but a good many were the same as Mr. TOM SCOTT, engaged for his job, and the whole thing savored more of criminality than "idiocy." But Mr. SCOTT thinks Congressmen did not get the money. We do not think the public reason in this way. To be sure, the alternatives are that the company was idiotic, or that some Congressmen did receive bribes. The public will be more apt to accept the second than the first alternative. As for the newspaper men, Mr. SCOTT believes that those who accuse Congress of corruption got the money. That does not look likely. How about Mr. FORNEY'S correspondent?

It is something to have arrived at the end of even one stage of the Beecher case. Yesterday the evidence for the plaintiff was completed—that is, for the present. It is understood that some witnesses are held in reserve, should the case for the defense be such as to give an opportunity for getting in their evidence. To-day will probably be devoted entirely to the opening speech of Mr. TRACY for the defendant, and there seems to be now a fair probability that the entire case may be concluded during the next two or three weeks. But that a decision, (or no decision,) in this court will be the last of the memorable "Brooklyn scandal" may reasonably be doubted. There are about a dozen other actions pending, and we have no doubt that Mr. BEECHER will be able to find a chapter in the Bible to read on Sunday with a special application to every one of them. Last Sunday his readings were evidently chosen with care, and if it is necessary to caution jurymen against reading newspapers, perhaps it might not be superfluous to warn them against attending service at Plymouth Church.

The Senate has agreed to an amendment in the Appropriation bill increasing the salary of the Postmaster of this City by the magnificent sum of $2,000. If the House concurs, the salary of the Postmaster will be $8,000 a year. We should say that $10,000 would be little enough to give to an official who works night and day at his duties, and who has brought his department into a state of efficiency to which we have heretofore been strangers. The care and responsibilities of so important a station are very inadequately repaid by the proposed salary. There have been postmasters who were not worth the present salary, which is $6,000 a year. But Gen. JAMES has given the whole of his time to his work, and the good results of that work must be visible to everybody who has occasion to send or receive letters through the post. We should like to see Congress agree to make the salary attached to this post $10,000 a year. It is poor economy to underpay good servants of the Government.

Mayor WICKHAM has followed the example of DAVY CROCKETT'S coon, and has "come down" from his lofty perch of irresponsible independence. He is still convinced, however, that he was in the right, and sends the detailed indictment and answers of the accused local officials merely out of "comity" and in order to make "courteous expression" of his deference to Gov. TILDEN'S views in this instance. It may be safely predicted that in any future case of a similar kind, the Mayor will put his vanity in his pocket and submit something more than his reasons for removal to the Governor. The Mayor's account of the origin and disposal of the charges against the Fire Commissioners reveals a very slip-shod way of doing business, and a decidedly more arbitrary style of procedure than we should imagine the Governor likely to approve. Mr. WICKHAM'S request for "prompt action" comes rather strangely from a man who has taken five days to reply to each of the Governor's letters. If Gov. TILDEN takes a proportionately long time to digest the mass of evidence submitted to him, we shall have his decision about the date of the close of the Beecher trial.

The Mayor is greatly concerned about the danger of the "practical subjection of the Government of the City of New-York to the Executive of the State." The people of New-York have certainly no reason to regard with any feeling but satisfaction, the strict accountability of all City officers, and most of all the Mayor himself, to both the Executive and Judicial power of the State. That may not be the ideal of "Home Rule" with which a parcel of obsequious and greedy flatterers have stuffed the head of our conceited and inexperienced Mayor, but it is the most effectual check upon the evident tendency of our City Government to relapse once more into the rut of wasteful, corrupt, and irresponsible administration. It is certainly a more taking ideal of local government than the proposal to intrust the Mayor with powers which would enable him to wield for his personal ends the entire patronage of the City, the power over Police and election officers, and the enormous political pressure which it is possible to exercise through the lower courts.

In Arkansas, the Garland Legislature has adopted a series of acts concerning labor, one of which provides that if a laborer shall, without good cause, leave any man's service before his contract expires, he shall be liable to his employer for the full amount which would have been due at the expiration, and "the amount shall constitute a lien upon the laborer's future wages." The effect of this law, which might be made very severe for the blacks, will be counteracted by the unwillingness which the negroes will, and already do, manifest to work for anyone except themselves. If the contracts of planters with blacks are to entail such consequences, the white planters will find that no negroes will make contracts with them; and huge plantations will be cut up into numbers of small farms.

*A DAY'S FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.*

Most of our readers will be surprised to learn this morning that the House of Representatives yesterday voted in Committee of the Whole to reimpose the income tax. The income tax, of all things in the world! There never was a more unpopular tax known in this country, not even excepting the tea and stamp duties of the revolutionary period. It was like a whip applied to the overburdened backs of the people. Its inquisitorial character, and the great personal inconvenience which its mode of collection inflicted upon those who were liable to it, caused it to be everywhere detested. Toward the last it brought in a comparatively insignificant sum of money, and to raise this sum people were compelled to go and take all sorts of oaths, at all sorts of unreasonable hours and places, and an expensive staff of clerks, Collectors, and informers had to be kept up by the Government. Every man who went before the Collectors was suspected of being a liar. And undoubtedly many who did go *were* liars. The people who made accurate returns of their incomes were probably few in number. It is very hard to get the ordinary sinful mortal to tell you how much he is earning a year, when you propose to tax him from three to five per cent. on the gross amount. The common tendency is to put the figure down to the very lowest point, and to forget the larger part of profits made in business. Thus it happened that the longer the income tax was kept up the less it brought in. In 1866, for instance, it yielded sixty millions to the Government. In 1867 it brought in only fifty-seven millions, and in 1869 the amount fell to twenty-seven millions. In 1871, with an alteration in the rate, it was estimated to bring in only eleven millions at the outside, and in that year it was abolished, amid the general applause of the public.

We can scarcely imagine a more unpopular proceeding than to reimpose it. A pretty help it would have been to us in the Presidential campaign! The Republican leaders of Congress, who say that the declining strength of the Republican Party is all owing to the work of the wicked, grumbling, criticising newspapers, should ask themselves how on earth the newspapers are to make the party popular once more on the strength of such proposals as this? New taxes may be necessary, but you can never cause people to throw up their hats for them. They will always make a wry face over the medicine. Almost any device would have been better than the revival of the hateful income tax. There are, indeed, many reasons in favor of levying an income tax in a time of great emergency. It may be made a sharp, severe, and sudden remedy for a great dearth of money in the Government coffers in a moment of great danger. But it ought not to be necessary now. And it was conclusively proved, when it was tried before, that the people will not submit to it if they can possibly help it, and a good many of them found ways and means of helping it.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, (Republican,) seems to have hatched the bill. He proposed that three per cent. should be levied on incomes of between $3,000 and $10,000, and five per cent. on incomes above $10,000. The resolution was carried by 114 to 87. The proposal to renew the taxes on tea and coffee was rejected, but an amendment taxing sales of gold, stocks, or bonds one-tenth of one per cent. was carried—a strange jumble of finanancial legislation, take it altogether. Mr. HATHORN, proprietor of the Hathorn Springs at Saratoga, proposed an amendment imposing a duty of three cents a quart, and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, on all imported mineral water—and it was actually carried! This is one of the most beautiful examples of "protection" ever yet heard of. Fancy the maker of a mineral water succeeding in inducing the House of Representatives to impose a new tax in order that there may be no foreign competition with his wares. Decidedly the "Hathorn water" deserves to be widely celebrated, if only because its maker is one of the most impudent men in the country. It must be a decided cure for bashfulness or modesty, and evidently Mr. HATHORN himself has drank of it largely. The political economists of the House seem to have been playing a game at blind-men's buff. It is well that when the bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole the House had regained a little of its self-control, and put a quietus to all the harum-scarum propositions by accepting a substitute offered by Mr. DAWES. This substitute, which was finally passed, is substantially the same as the measure originally proposed by the Ways and Means Committee. It confines the tax on whisky to the future product of the distilleries, fixing it at ninety cents, and it adds $1 to the tax on cigars and fifteen cents to that on cigarettes. It will thus be seen that after spending many days in inventing amendments to the original bill, the House has come back to a very simple measure, in substance identical with that first submitted. The result may be regarded as a triumph for Mr. DAWES—and common sense.

*THE TWO REPORTS ON LOUISIANA.*

The House Committee on the Condition of the South with Special Reference to the Affairs of Louisiana, consists of seven members, Messrs. HOAR, WHEELER, FRYE, FOSTER, PHELPS, POTTER, and MARSHALL. As the result of their investigations in New-Orleans and elsewhere, these gentlemen yesterday submitted two reports; the first, or minority report, signed by the three members first mentioned; the second, or majority report, signed by the last four. In order to understand the somewhat confused relations of these two documents, it must be remembered that the minority report takes the first place in point of comprehensiveness and elaboration, that the majority content themselves with excepting to certain portions of that report, and that only a minority except to the recommendations which are based upon it. On one resolution growing out of the conclusions of the minority report the entire committee are agreed; to another, two members of the majority take only a modified exception, while the other two totally demur. Amid this conflict of opinion, let us see precisely what basis is presented for the action of Congress.

What must be called the leading report, signed by Messrs. HOAR, WHEELER, and FRYE, starts out with a very fair statement of the position held by the two contending parties in Louisiana about the causes of the disturbances in that State. After referring to the obvious peril to the entire country likely to grow out of the anomalous condition of government in Louisiana, the minority proceed to illustrate the antecedent causes of recent disturbances by what they term the "indisputable facts of history." Among these are enumerated the arrogance, intolerance and impatience of restraint generated by the slave power among the dominant class in the State; the fact that the results of the war did not change these characteristics, but only restricted the field for their exercise; and the further fact that this class has continued equally united in the resolution to curtail the colored man's rights of citizenship and the Northern immigrant's claim to enjoy an equality of social or political influence with themselves. As proof of a deliberate intention on the part of the native white element of the State to relegate the negro to a state of subjection closely resembling his original servitude, citations are given from the State legislation of 1865-7. At this point the majority report comes in with the reminder that the laws inimical to the colored people of Louisiana have been repealed for years.

The minority report goes on to recite the too familiar tale of massacre and intimidation, beginning with the New-Orleans Convention in 1866, and passing on to the still more shameful outrages of the Presidential campaign of 1868. The Colfax and Coushatta slaughters are referred to at considerable length, and the direct bearing of these events upon the state of feeling existing prior to the election of last year is strongly insisted on. In their examination of the events of last Fall, the minority find no evidence of altered tactics in the policy pursued by the "White Men's Party" in the State. Political handbills, speeches at public meetings, articles in the newspapers, were all employed to urge the people to deeds of violence. It is maintained that the inflammatory character of these appeals was not confined to one locality, but was diffused over the whole State. The minority insist that the violence and intimidation practiced in 1874, coming as it did after years marked by some two thousand unpunished political murders, must have had the effect of deterring thousands of timid colored voters from being registered or from coming up to the polls. In this way they arrive at the conclusion that the election of 1874 was "neither full, free, nor fair," and that had it been so, a Republican victory would have followed as a matter of course.

Here the authors of the majority report take direct issue with their colleagues. They urge that in the absence of any direct evidence tending to show that the last election was neither free nor fair, it is altogether too violent an assumption to hold that fact as proved in virtue of the influence of antecedent acts of violence, widely separated both as to time and place. The fact that both Colfax and Coushatta Parishes elected a full Kellogg ticket in 1874, by increased Republican majorities, is offered as proof that the slaughters perpetrated there did not result in keeping down the colored vote. In fact, they show that the registration of negro voters, instead of being unjustly kept down, was fraudulently swelled to a limit exceeding by four thousand the total number of colored adult males returned by the last census. At the same time the registration of white voters fell ten thousand below the number of the adult white population in 1870. Of the 167,000 voters registered, 146,000 voted, being a larger proportion of registered voters than usually come to the polls in Northern States. In the opinion of the majority there is no evidence of intimidation by the Conservatives during the progress of last election, though there is plenty to show that they were very desirous to avoid all appearance of hostility to the colored voters. In opposition, therefore, to the minority, they hold that in November, 1874, "the people of the State of Louisiana did fairly have a free, peaceable, and full registration and election."

This brings us to the only point on which the entire committee are agreed—the fact, namely, that the action of the Returning Board in declaring a Republican majority elected to the Louisiana House of Representatives was at variance both with the law and the facts. The minority reach this conclusion by an elaborate examination of the statutes affecting the action of the Returning Board; the majority enunciate it as a fact which needs no proof. The two reports, which practically agree at this point, run together again in regard to the probability that KELLOGG and PENN were fairly elected in 1872. Messrs. FOSTER and PHELPS, of the majority, think that the popular belief—taking both Conservative and Radical circles—inclines, on the whole, to justify KELLOGG'S and PENN'S claims. In this they are at one with the "best judgment" of Messrs. HOAR, WHEELER, and FRYE. Messrs. FOSTER and PHELPS also agree with the minority in thinking that the fact of possession is an argument in favor of recognizing KELLOGG, and they do not wish to oppose the recommendation of their associates on this point. The two Democrats—Messrs. POTTER and MARSHALL—are "utterly opposed" to any resolution recognizing KELLOGG. The sum of the matter, therefore, is, that the first resolution appended to the minority report, recommending the House of Representatives of Louisiana to take the necessary steps to repair the injustice perpetrated by the Returning Board, is in reality the recommendation of the entire committee. The second resolution providing for the recognition of KELLOGG is in reality concurred in by five of the seven members of the committee. Here, then, we have the old basis of settlement submitted for such indorsement as Congress may find it possible to accord, and only waiting frank and full concurrence by the representatives of the Conservatives who carried the late election, to render it operative and binding. However displeasing it may be to certain Republican office-holders, it is tolerably clear that they cannot afford to stand in the way of a mode of adjustment carrying with it so formidable a weight of authority as has already been secured for this one.

*VIVISECTION.*

Vivisection, as most of our readers know, is the dissection of brute animals while they are alive for the purpose of physiological and pathological investigation. Of all the forms of scientific inquiry, many of which are revolting enough, this is the most dreadful; nor is it at all surprising that humane men are ready to use every means to have it prohibited by legal enactment. One need not be a monomaniac upon the subject of the treatment of the brute creation to shudder at the thought of dogs and rabbits being cut up alive and dying slowly under the knife, while two or three surgeons or students of physiology watch their quivering nerves, to derive from their prolonged agony new facts for science. The movement against vivisection in England has become very strong, and has brought out a most touching and painful letter to the London *Morning Post*, from a person who has for some time been engaged in this form of study, and who has repented of his doings. He declares that the idea of the good of humanity is simply out of the question, and would be scouted by the very persons who are engaged in vivisection, the purpose being only to keep up with, or to get ahead of, one's contemporaries in physiological science, even at the expense of constant and inexpressible torture inflicted upon the poor brutes. It makes one sad and sick to read his story of dogs brought into the dissecting-room, and, instinctively suspecting the designs upon them, making friendly advances to the three or four persons present, and with eyes, ears, and tail making a mute appeal for mercy, but in vain; and then, as they lay convulsed with torture under the knife, being soothed at once by kind words and a few gentle pats. "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel," and this sounds very like that. We forbear any further description of scenes which, it would seem, must wring the hardest heart, and which caused this writer to forswear vivisection forever.

But on the other hand appears Dr. JOHN C. DALTON, Professor of Physiology in the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons, who has published a pamphlet setting forth the character, the results, and the necessity of experiments upon the living fibre. Dr. DALTON is not only one of the most eminent physiologists of the day, but a gentleman whose probity and humanity win the respect of all who know him. He is the last man to give any living creature needless pain; and in general we may say that as veteran officers are the most reluctant to use firearms upon a mob, but yet, when necessity compels, are the men who use them most effectively, so physicians and surgeons are the most reluctant to give pain, and yet are prompt in its infliction, and undeterred by sympathy, when it promises to be of service; and this, be it remembered, when the pain is to be inflicted upon the patient, upon a human creature, not a brute. Dr. DALTON says that all possible means are used to diminish the pain inflicted in vivisection, and that scientific men never "torture" animals. But he does not hesitate to show that, in his estimation, benefit to man is rightly purchased even by pain to brutes. The phenomena of life are all important to the physiologist and to the physician, especially in regard to the nervous system and the vital functions. Now, these can be intelligently and accurately observed only in living animals; and Dr. DALTON maintains that for the sake of such observation, the requisite experiments are justifiable. In support of his views he brings forward the facts that in this way the circulation of the blood was discovered—the function of the lungs in oxygenizing the blood; the transfusion of blood from the healthy to the diseased or exhausted patient; the most important part of our knowledge of digestion; almost all of our most valuable knowledge of the action of the nerves and their various functions; the Hunterian operation for aneurism; the regeneration of the bone after fracture or disease; the proper treatment of venomous wounds—these discoveries, all of them of the highest importance to the life and the happiness of the human race, and others hardly less valuable, have been made by experiments upon living brute animals; and Dr. DALTON maintains that such knowledge is not only rightfully but humanely sought by means of such investigation.

Sad as it is to reflect that we are benefited by the pain of other creatures, brutes although they are, reason must admit that Dr. DALTON is right. We would not sneer at sentiment, even in regard to dogs and rabbits; but we must not allow even such a sentiment as compassion to stand in the way of the development and improvement of man, to diminish the rightful and the rational happiness of the human race. If to make men happy brutes must suffer and die, then so it must and so it should be. But humanity will do all that is possible to diminish that suffering, both in extent and in degree. To this end, in regard to vivisection, it might be made criminal under severe penalties, except to physicians duly licensed to practice it; and such licenses might be sparingly and cautiously given. In this way the good effects of the practice might be fully obtained, and mere wanton experimenting might be prevented.

*SIR CHARLES LYELL.*

The death of a man of science fortunately does not extinguish a light which is to shine for all men and through many generations. Sir CHARLES LYELL, whose death was reported yesterday by telegraph, will live for centuries to come in his thoughts and method of investigation; and it was the especial good fortune of this geologist, not to make great discoveries or new classifications, but to act upon the whole investigation of his science and its methods of reasoning, as BACON did on the thought of his age, o as DARWIN is doing now on the different branches of research in natural history. He founded a method, he originated a school of thought. Under the old views of geology, and especially with the supposed Scriptural authority for a comparatively brief period for the world's physical history, the natural theory of the past was that it had been the scene of extraordinary catastrophes and cataclysms, the theatre of gigantic forces which have now mainly worked themselves out. Students of the earth's surface looked at the immense masses of different strata piled upon one another, at profound gorges cut through mountain chains, at valleys filled up and hills denuded, at gigantic bowlders tossed like pebbles upon high ridges of hills, at enormous depths of lava or of sedimentary deposits—and they naturally concluded that all these were the effects of tremendous forces, now exhausted, and that nature in those primeval periods had a certain freshness and power in its operations unknown to the present quiet epochs. The great English geologist, on the other hand, fell early upon the simple and beautiful conception that all these grand phenomena are only the effects of causes at work now, but continued through immense periods of time. In other words, that all things are now as they always have been, and that we are in a period of cataclysm as much as the so-called fossil ages.

His method, accordingly, of studying fossil geology, or the earth as it was, consisted in studying present phenomena, or the earth as it is. If he found depressions of the earth's surface filled by the hardened clay or sand brought from distant elevations, in place of assuming unknown forces, he investigated the rate and degree with which a Summer shower carried down the clay from the hill nearest his house to the next valley, or how rapidly the rocks and soil disintegrated under the influence of the atmosphere. If he found a thousand feet of limestone, he did not call in some extraordinary power to account for it, but watched how long it took for the waters of some river or sea which he knew to deposit its shells or animalculæ.

Where he discovered a mountain of lava, he refused to call in a cataclysm, but he investigated the volcanic eruptions of our own day, and from the slow accumulation of lava under them, inferred the causes and the period of those grand effects. The first volumes of his great works on geology are devoted, to the surprise of the reader, to a minute account of the phenomena of the earth's surface now—to the earthquakes, sedimentary deposits, gradual elevation or depression, action of ice and glaciers, effect of water and atmosphere, and all the thousand unnoticed changes going on upon the earth at the present day. With true philosophic tact, he led the mind by a logical process from present causes and effects to past causes and effects. He showed that the world for ages past has been substantially what it is now; that we are making geological deposits even as the fossil periods were; that the cooling process, the action of fire and water, of volcano and the atmosphere, of ice and torrent, of elevation and depression, are now as they always have been, and perhaps equally great. The only thing demanded for these vast changes under such simple causes, is immense periods of time. These he was of course compelled to give. And as time was lengthened for the earth's physical history, so it was a natural inference that more time was needed for human history. The relics of man in deposits, which though modern in geological history are ancient as compared with human records, soon led him to conclusions as to "human antiquity" which were greatly opposed to the traditional religious views. These views are now generally accepted, even by biblical scholars.

Such great changes of method of investigation as LYELL introduced are always a part and portion of the characteristic thought of the age. The "uniformitarian theory" prepared naturally for the "evolution hypothesis." DARWIN'S method of investigation was like LYELL'S. His inference was similar, that all the remarkable varieties in the kingdoms of life are only the effects of causes which are working now, continued through secular periods of time. Each investigation fitted into the other. And so clearly did the great geologist see this, and so entire was his candor, that though his first edition of the *Principles* contained several chapters in refutation of Lamarck's and the *Vestiges* evolution theories, his later editions omitted these, and avowed his partial acceptance of the famous hypothesis.

But, though an evolutionist, LYELL was not a skeptic. He lived and died a Christian believer. By Americans who remember the dark days of the "War of the Rebellion" his name will always be held in grateful honor, as of one who never despaired of the final success of the Republic. His home was one of the few houses of the English upper class where, in those gloomy days, Mr. ADAMS found sympathy and friendship. And his belief in the justice of our cause, and in its final success, never failed.

*THE COLONY OF THE ROCKS.*

Near the Hudson River, just below the south line of the Central Park, there crops out a rocky ledge. With an irregular continuity, this ledge runs quite across Manhattan Island. East of the Park it takes a north-easterly course, and finally disappears near the marshy ground where streets above One Hundredth strike the East River. In the rocky pastures of Westchester County this abrupt formation would be thought inaccessible, except to climbing animals and adventurous boys. In New-York, where miniature precipices overhang the streets of the upper part of the City, such a ledge is covered with human habitations. Throughout the whole length and breadth of these rocks there has been established a squatter colony. The colonists, for the most part, are tenants at will. They pay no ground-rent; they are liable to no street assessments; the sidewalk ordinance and the street-cleaning regulations are no more to them than to the savages of the Samoan Islands. They have built their huts and shanties on the rocks, comparatively free from domiciliary visitations of health officers and policemen. Each squatter has constructed his airy château at the least possible expense to himself; furtive plunder from lumber-yards and piles of dry-goods boxes have furnished materials for the entire village on the rocks. Perched up on these crags live a curious population. They hang on the edge of precipices like swallows under the eaves of a barn; their nests are crowded all along the ledge like queer parasites. The people themselves are indescribable. They have no place in the Directory; no street and number, no landlord, and no permanent abode. They are like the grasshoppers which camp in the hedges of a cold day, and when the sun arises they flee away.

As might be expected, this colony of the rocks is not a specially law-abiding one. The hand of the law is lightly felt upon them. Whatever people may think who live in brown-stone houses and pay taxes, water-rates, and gas bills, these colonists cannot say that the world is governed too much. Very likely, there are decent and worthy people among these squatters. The community is not altogether bad. But the Police say that when stolen goods or other plunder can be traced to the upper part of the island, they look among the houses on the rocks. They do not always look in vain. But in the irregular, ill-kept and squalid clusters of villages which cover the ledge, one may be sure to find the moral diseases naturally at home with dirt and physical degradation. Every once in a while we hear of some colonist beating his wife to death. Once we recollect a mother killed her daughter there, and the other day a stranger was murdered in one of the shanties on the rocks near the East River. The scanty details of this last incident give a vivid idea of life in the colony. The man, who was powerful enough to have taken care of himself when sober, came to one of the huts where another man dwelt by himself. Asking shelter for the night, he agreed to furnish a bottle of whisky for his entertainment. The bargain was concluded, and the pair made a night of it. The host, as he says, woke up from his drunken sleep next morning to find his guest horribly murdered and mangled on the floor of the shanty. That is all the rest of the world knows about it. This single scene gives us a fair idea of life and death in the colony of the rocks—a community that lives in the basest heathenism in sight of the costliest churches on the continent, and by which hundreds of comfortable sinners weekly roll luxuriously to hear the Gospel.

Civilization seems to have stepped over these outcasts. Mayor WICKHAM, in his inaugural address, strenuously urged additional improvements along the gaunt, untenanted avenues beyond the colony of the rocks. Some economists think we ought to have boulevards, parks, statues, and lines of costly lights through the spaces west of the Central Park, and so on to the northward. Few seem to consider the condition of the unique settlement that nearly belts the Island from west to east—a heathen colony almost in the heart of a great City. Of course, the time will come when these ledges will be leveled, when the rocks will be blasted, and the territory they cover will be utilized. Here and there an avenue or a railway has been forced through the rocky barrier, and the colonists in the way have fled, howling at modern improvements. They have melted into the great mass of crime and misery—nobody knows where. But, for the most part, the singular people live on, unconcerned with the cares that vex others, and occupied with their goats, pigs, and doubtful pursuits. It is a singular anomaly—this unlawful colony on the verge of a high civilization. They are squatters of such ancient usage that they seem to have gained a title to their homesteads. Sometimes the lawful possessor of the rock finds the tenant so difficult to dislodge that the campaign against him is not worth all it costs. People crowded out from the lower part of the City take refuge on the rocks like rats driven out by fire or flood. They stay with dogged persistency when once they have cast anchor on the ledge. It is pretty clear that, by and by, their removal will be a serious problem. Already, the Police find them troublesome customers, although these guardians of the public peace have made it their business to study the habits and pursuits of the colonists. It costs so much to be rid of the squatters and so much more to bring down the ledges and make ready for human habitations, that the evil day of the colonists seems very far off But the time is coming when we must see these lawless settlers dispersed. They are now crowded into a narrowing space, though their numerous shanties cover much rock. If they are scattered all at once there is no knowing where they will go. If they are gradually cleared out, the nuisance may be cured without disorder and without any real hardship.

*AMUSEMENTS.*

THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

We are informed that the Grand Opera-house has been leased by a lady of literary repute, who proposes to bring out upon its stage a spectacular play of unusual proportions. Mr. Joseph C. Foster, we learn, is to superintend the production of the piece, the *mise en scène* of which will be new and elegant.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Johnny Allen, a "character actor" of considerable ability and great popularity, is now fulfilling an engagement at Wood's Museum. He appears to-night, as he did yesterday, in an entertaining play called "Schneider," and assumes three rôles. To-morrow he acts in "Diedrich," apparently a work of the same order.... "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was represented at Wood's Museum, Monday. Mr. E. F. Thorne and Miss Augusta Chambers personated respectively *George Harris* and *Eliza* in a very creditable manner, and a child named Hattie Irving afforded evidence of precocious talent in the part of *Eva*.... Mr. Toole this evening performs in "Toole in the Pigskin" at the Lyceum, this farce taking the place of "The Dodger," which has been withdrawn from the programme.... A "Singing Skewl," by the pupils of the Howard Mission, will be held to-night at Steinway Hall.

*NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.*

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH TOM SCOTT—THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE—BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1875.

In the House this afternoon a motion to reconsider the vote by which the charter authorizing the extension of the Farmingdale and Squan Village Road to Long Branch was adopted was made and defeated by 38 to 15. The charter is sought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in order, as it is claimed, to prevent the opening of a competing line to Philadelphia. Two years ago the New-Egypt and Farmingdale Road was authorized to extend its line from Ocean Grove to Long Branch. The construction of that line would provide new means of communication between the foot of Liberty street, New-York, and the City of Philadelphia. Travelers between the two cities could then, if they desired, pass over the New-York and Long Branch Road to Long Branch, thence by the New-Egypt Road to Farmingdale, and thence over the New-Jersey Southern road to Philadelphia. A little stretch of eleven miles between Ocean Grove and Long Branch is all that is required to complete the chain of roads. The New-Egypt Company have been unable to build this section of their Road for want of funds. They last week put seventy-five men upon the road, but require money to keep them at work. This they propose to raise by the issuance of bonds, which they were about to put on the market, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to hinder their sale, asked for their charter for a parallel road. Assemblyman Patterson, of Monmouth, who opposed the bill when it was before the House on Wednesday last with much vigor, contends that the purpose of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in seeking their charter is either to kill the extension of the New-Egypt Road or compel that road to sell their franchises and property for about one-third of the money they cost.

The Compulsory Education bill is a supplement to that passed last year. It was discovered after the bill had passed and been signed that no means had been provided for the enforcement of the act. The supplement introduced last night provides that the parent or guardian of every child who shall not attend school during at least twelve weeks in the year shall pay a penalty to the State of $3 per week for each week of non-attendance.

The new Jersey City charter was reported by the Committee on Municipal Corporations in the House to-night. Accompanying the report were several amendments. Most of them were inconsequential. The only important amendment is one making the Board of Education elective.

*THE DEFICIT IN THE GEORGIA TREASURY.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE AFFAIR.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 23.—The Sub-Finance Committee, appointed to examine the Treasury accounts, made an elaborate and voluminous report to-day, the salient points of which are as follows: On the 1st of January last Treasurer Jones reported cash on hand $1,003,000. Since that time he has collected $167,000, making a total for which he is responsible of $1,170,000, for which he is credited as follows: $632,000 in the hands of agents in New-York, to pay maturity of bonds and interest coupons; for which an acknowledgment had not been received at the time Treasurer Jones made his report to the Legislature; also $179,000 paid out of the Fourth National Bank, New-York, interest and premiums on gold; also paid out of the Treasury direct, on Executive warrants, since the 1st of January, $124,000; also cash on hand $167,000, making $1,102,000, which leaves a deficit of $68,000. To account for this deficit Treasurer Jones submits informal vouchers for advances made to the civil establishment, State road exchange bills, executive warrants signed by Bullock, interest on temporary loans, loss by the failure of John King, of Columbus, and counterfeits amounting to about $65,000, none of which are in proper form and which upon a superficial examination the committee do not allow thus leaving about $4,000 unaccounted for altogether. The committee further state that Treasurer Jones has illegally paid $132,000 of old bonds due January, 1872, the sum being part of the bonds sold by Ex-Gov. Bullock to have been paid by Clews. Of course, Jones is not charged with this in the foregoing balances.

Jones states in extenuation that he had no notice of the previous payment.

The committee conclude by recommending that Jones be requested to resign, and in the event that he refuses that the State appoint a competent financial agent to supervise the Treasury Department and ascertain accurately the condition of the State finances. The committee do not attack the integrity of the Treasurer, but condemn without qualification his system of book-keeping and general administration.

The report was ordered to be printed, and was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

It is not known whether the Treasurer will resign or not. It is predicted by many that he will not. There is some talk of impeaching him in case of refusal, but it is not probable that such a measure will be resorted to. Ample provision will be made by the present Legislature to cover all deficits, and keep the finances of the State in a healthy condition.

# OBITUARY.

SIR CHARLES LYELL.

The little world of science and the great world of humanity are often thought to be so far apart, so alien to each other, that when one falls in the former from the high place which he had made illustrious in his life time, his falling awakes no echoes in the latter. This may or may not be true. Certainly it is incorrect with regard to the death of Sir Charles Lyell, for the telegram that announced to the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES the death of this most eminent geologist must have struck upon the minds of many as painfully as the loss of a dear friend. Indeed, we may boldly say that his loss is more generally deplored in this country than even in that which gave him birth. For though in England he was indeed looked upon by thousands with keen admiration and reverence, yet here, thanks to broader ideas of education and to very wonderful liberality on the part of those who administer the public schools, *Lyell's Manual of Geology* is a real household word. So many of his facts and his illustrations are drawn from the geological features of this country, which he visited on two occasions, that he has always seemed to the student of natural science rather an American geologist than a stranger, and therefore his loss is no common event and will be deplored with unusual sincerity.

He died at the ripe age of seventy-eight, full of such honors as the world could bestow, reverenced alike by the hardy investigators of truth who do not care to incumber their progress with the beliefs which other men hold dear, and by those sturdy champions of orthodoxy who have striven repeatedly against the Tyndalls and the Huxleys of the age. Sir Charles Lyell undoubtedly owed something of the exceeding favor with which he was regarded in the highest places in England to this reliance upon his *safeness*. That a man who had done so much for science should have been honored by his associates, who twice elected him President of the Geological Society, was certain; but he was made a Knight Companion of the Bath, and subsequently a Baronet by Queen Victoria, because he was geological and yet not heretical. And the orthodox dons of Oxford University gave him the degree of D. C. L. for the same reason. But while his faith never wavered, his contreres in the almost new science appreciated the fact that in Charles Lyell geology had its most devoted adherent. Indeed, the classification which has been found most consistent, and at the same time most consonant with modern times, sprang from him and is thoroughly identified with his name. The learned young lady who discusses the miocene, pliocene, eocene epoch, if questioned as to the origin of those famous words, would respond that they were coined by Sir Charles Lyell; and the engineer, discoursing about the metamorphic rocks of Arkansas, and the novaculite of the Hot Springs, would also acknowledge that the whole theory of metamorphism had the same illustrious parentage

Sir Charles Lyell was born at Kinnordy in Forfarshire, a county of Scotland, a land which has given more than one great geologist to the world. He was born Nov. 14, 1797, his father being also a man of science, very distinguished in botany. But the illustrious son so eclipsed the brightness of the father that the students of the flora of Australia, when they meet with the name of Lyell, given to a family of plants, naturally attribute it to a compliment paid to the son. This, however, was not so, for the name was given by Richard Brown, the botanist, as a token of the esteem in which he held the father. Young Lyell was entered at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated, though without any special distinction, and at the age of twenty-four he entered upon the study of the law and inscribed his name as barrister upon the rolls of the Middle Temple. But science was not so to lose her votary, and he soon abandoned the study of the law's technicalities to give himself up with ardor to the pursuit of geology. This was then a new science almost, but had received a considerable impetus from the talents and energy of Mr. Buckland, one of the ablest contributors to the *Bridgewater Treatises*. The Geological Society had indeed been founded in 1792, but at first its members had contented themselves with squabbling over the speculations of Werner and Hutton. The fact is that geology could hardly be honored as a practical science until the days of railroads. For when men began to tunnel the mountains, and to make deep cuttings through downs and embankments over plains, the fossil remains of past ages burst upon the sight, and paleontology was born.

It was just at this epoch that Charles Lyell determined to become a geologist. The speculations of the past gave way to a systematic investigation of nature, and in this department he soon began to distinguish himself. His early papers on the deposits of certain southern counties in England were published, not only in the transactions of the Geological Society, but also in *Brewster's Journal of Science*, and attracted considerable comment from the scientific by their display of remarkable powers of observation. And more than this, his works gave evidence of a comprehension of the general laws under which similar and more ancient deposits had been laid down. After these publications he traveled in the mountainous parts of France, Germany, and Italy, during which time he found leisure to make the acquaintance of leading scientific men on the Continent of Europe. But he was not known to the great public until after the appearance of his *Principles of Geology*, which came out in 1830, and went through several editions with great rapidity. This may be said to have introduced him to the world, and one of the first results was his appointment as Professor of Geology at King's College, London. The work was speedily translated into French by Mme. Meulieu, though it is said that it was surperseded by the great Arago. In 1841 he visited this country and lectured here and in Boston. He availed himself of the opportunity to travel extensively through the United States, and published shortly afterward his experience in a work entitled *Travels in North America*, which also contained an admirable geological map, in the making of which he was assisted by Prof. Hall, of Albany. He came here a second time, visiting more particularly the delta of the Mississippi and the sunken part of Missouri, about New-Madrid. In 1863 he gave to the world his *Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man*, in which he rather guardedly admitted the possibility of the Darwinian theory. In other words, he no longer opposed the theory of development, though he can hardly be said to have supported it otherwise than negatively. To sum up, we may say truthfully of him that of late years he has rather been dimmed in the scientific world by bolder and less scrupulous writers. But he never lost his hold upon the affections of the general public, which will most sincerely mourn his loss.

COROT, THE FRENCH PAINTER.

The death of Jean Baptiste Camille Corot, the eminent French landscape painter, is just announced. M. Corot was born in Paris on the 17th of July, 1796, and was, therefore, seventy-nine years old at the time of his death. His early education was received in the Lycée at Rouen, and on leaving this school he entered the service of a cloth merchant, with whom he remained until 1822. In that year, much against the will of his parents, he became a student in the *atelier* of the painter Michallon. After the death of that master, he studied for some time with Victor Bertin, then went to Italy, where he remained a number of years studying alone. His first two pictures, a "View at Marni," and "The Roman Campagna," were shown in the Paris Salon of 1827. Although there was a weird and poetic beauty in them which at once convinced good judges that Corot was destined to become a master, the works of the young artist were slow in winning popular favor. Artists saw in them a thousand merits which the mass passed lightly over as eccentricities or crudities. Among the most remarkable of the pictures from Corot's hand are two "Italian Views," once in the private gallery of the Duke of Orleans; a third "View in Italy," painted in 1834, and now in the Museum at Douai; souvenir of the "Environs of Florence," (1839,) in the Metz Museum; "Dance of the Nymphs," in the Luxembourg; "Christ in the Garden of Olives," (1849,) owned by Langres; "Sunset in the Tyrol," (1850,) now in Marseilles; "Souvenir of Marcoussis," bought by Napoleon III.; a "Morning Effect," and an "Evening," painted in 1855; "The Burning of Sodom," a "Nymph at Play with a Cupid," "The Concert," "A Sunset," (1857;) the celebrated "Dante and Virgil," the "Macbeth," "An Idyll," "The Italian Tyrol," and "Studies at Ville d'Avray," (1859;) "Sunset," "Orpheus," "The Lake," "A Souvenir of Italy," and "Repose," (1861;) a "Study at Mery," (1863;) the "Souvenir of Morte," "Fontaine," and "The Gust of Wind," (1864;) "Morning," and "Lake Nemi," (1865;) "Evening" and "Solitude," (1866;) "St. Sebastian," a landscape; "Ruins of Pierrefonds Chateau," a "Morning" and an "Evening," among numerous others which he sent to the Exhibition of 1867; a "Morning at Ville d'Avray," (1868.) Corot obtained a second medal in 1833, two of the first class in 1848 and 1855, and a second class one at the Exhibition of 1867. He obtained the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1846, and was made an officer of the Legion in June of 1867. His friends were so much disappointed because he did not receive the medal for his pictures exhibited at the last Salon, that they recently made a subscription of 4,000 francs, with which to procure him a medallion, designed by the sculptor Geoffroy-Dechaume. The venerable painter was a few months ago the recipient of a superb ovation, tendered him at the École de Beaux Arts, by the principal artists of France.

Corot was a diligent and enthusiastic student of nature. He spent a great portion of his days in the open air; sheltered by his umbrella from sun, rain, or snow, he may be said to have forgotten personal inconvenience or hardship in his indefatigable devotion to the work immediately before him. Those who knew him best, however, say that his passion for his art was so absorbing that labor to him was always a high delight. He knew no keener pleasure. His nature was simplicity itself, and many more self-conscious people could not understand the artless satisfaction with which he expatiated on the beauties of his own pictures. It is said that he was so much pleased with some of his small studies that he absolutely refused to part with them on any terms. Superficially judged, his pictures may be called "sketchy;" indeed, this characteristic has undoubtedly provoked more discussion among the critics than any other trait of the great painter. His incompleteness, as has been well remarked by an English writer, was a very different thing from the coarse imitations of some of the sketchy painters who had nothing of his genius. His landscapes sometimes seem only suggestions, leaving the puzzled spectator to supply the multitudinous detail of nature. But all his work, whether sublimely sombre or prettily pastoral, was penetrated with refined sentiment and poetry. In twilight and half-light effects, Corot was a master. Nothing can surpass in truth and feeling his forest interiors and deep, woody intricacies of perspective. Some of his studies seem reveries over nature, so extravagant and distorted appear the objects; but he was always conscious of human inability to exactly reproduce what only meets the eye. To a critic who said that his work looked unfinished, he is reported to have replied. "Ah, who shall paint all that Nature is!" His works were never so much sought after in France as during the few years just past.

HON. DANIEL G. ROLLINS.

Hon. Daniel G. Rollins, ex-Judge of the Court of Probate of Strafford County, N. H., died yesterday at the family residence, Great Falls, N. H., in the seventy-ninth year of his age. The deceased was born at Lebanon, Me., on the 3d of October, 1796, and received a common-school education, which he subsequently improved by close study and deep reading. While still a young man he developed business capacities of a rare order, and removed to Portsmouth, N. H., where he engaged in various lucrative enterprises. In 1835 he removed to Great Falls, where he purchased a residence and took an active interest in the local affairs of the place. He was largely instrumental in the construction of the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, of which he was President for many years. He represented Great Falls in the Legislature for several terms, and was elected Judge of Probate for Strafford County in 1860. Judge Rollins occupied this position with honor until 1870, when he retired on the passage of the statute of constitutional limitations, which rendered him ineligible through age. The Judge has since lived in comparative quiet in the midst of the villagers of Great Falls, with whom he had made his home for over forty years. He was held in much esteem and affection by the residents of the village, who looked upon him as their common father and adviser, and consulted him on matters requiring more than ordinary shrewdness and sound judgment. He was always accessible to his neighbors, and being of a kindly and sympathetic nature, endeared himself to all who came in contact with him. It was only on the 4th inst. that Judge Rollins and his wife celebrated their golden wedding at the homestead at Great Falls, having been married at Watertown, Mass., fifty years ago. On that occasion eight of his children, with their wives and a number of grandchildren, were present, and the old gentleman appeared in excellent health and spirits. A few days since he was attacked with violent spasms, which were subsequently repeated, and on the third attack his system gave way. Dispatches received yesterday by his son, Hon. Daniel G. Rollins, Assistant District Attorney, announced that Judge Rollins had been unconscious since Monday evening, and a subsequent dispatch announced his death. Judge Rollins, who was a stanch Republican in politics, was a member of one of the oldest families of New-England. He was a descendant of James Rollins, of Devonshire, England, who came to Newington, near Portsmouth, N. H., about the year 1637, and on the Piscataqua River purchased a farm. His mother was Betsy Shapleigh, a descendant of Alexander Shapleigh, of England, who came to America as the agent of Ferdinando Gorges about the year 1635, and whose farm was in Kittery, (Eliot,) Maine, on the east bank of the Piscataqua, nearly opposite that of James Rollins. The widow of Judge Rollins is a daughter of Capt. Simon Jackson, of Newton, Mass., and granddaughter of Gen. Michael Jackson, of revolutionary celebrity. The deceased had a family of eleven children—of whom four sons and five daughters are now living. The sons are Franklin J., Collector of Internal Revenue at Portland; Edward A., formerly at the head of the Revenue Department at Washington; Daniel G., who ably fills the position of Assistant District Attorney of the City and County of New-York, and George F., at present, residing in Washington.

COL. CALEB C. SIBLEY.

Col. Caleb C. Sibley, on the retired list of the United States Army, died at his residence, No. 601 Michigan avenue, Chicago, on Friday night last. Col. Sibley was born at Sutton, Mass., April 20, 1806. In 1825 he entered the Military Academy at West Point, graduating therefrom July 1, 1829, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry. From this time until the year 1845 he was continuously on duty in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, holding the rank of Captain. He was sent to Texas in 1845, where he remained until the breaking out of the war with Mexico, in which he took an active part under the command of Gen. Scott, and was present at the taking of the City of Mexico. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he had attained the rank of Major, and commanded a battalion of infantry in Texas, which he was forced to surrender to the rebel Gen. Van Dorn. During the rebellion he served in California, where he commanded the Ninth United States Infantry, having been promoted Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment in 1861. In 1864 he was promoted Colonel of the Sixteenth Infantry, and held that command until 1866, when he was placed in command at Nashville, Tenn. He commanded at Savannah and the District of Georgia from 1867 until placed on the retired list in 1869, after having served forty years in the United States Army. Since his retirement Col. Sibley has resided in Chicago.

REV. DAVID WESTON, D. D.

Rev. David Weston, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Hamilton Theological Seminary, died at his residence in Hamilton, N. Y., on Sunday, Feb. 21. His disease was typhoid pneumonia, with which he had suffered a little more than two weeks. Dr. Weston was born at North Middleboro, Mass., Jan. 26, 1836. He prepared for college in his native town, and entered Brown University in 1855. He graduated from that institution in 1859, and immediately after entered the Theological Seminary at Newton Centre, Mass., where he completed his studies in 1862. He then settled at Worcester, Mass., where for eight years he was Pastor of the Pleasant Street Baptist Church, and for a year or more was Principal of the Worcester Academy. Early in 1872 he became Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Salem, Mass., from which he was called to the Professorship at Hamilton in November of that year. During his residence at Worcester he edited in two volumes *Backus' History of the Baptists*, on which he did important independent work. He was a man of scholarly habits, a clear thinker, of great industry, and of estimable personal character. As Professor of Ecclesiastical History he was making a fine reputation, filling his chair with distinguished success. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rochester University in 1873. His death at the early age of thirty-nine will be felt by all who knew him to be a sad loss, not only to the Baptist denomination, but to the cause of Christian learning. His remains will be taken to Providence, R. I., for interment.

ADNAH NEYHART.

Mr. Adnah Neyhart, one of the most prominent petroleum dealers in this City, died in San Diego, Cal., on the 17th inst. Mr. Neyhart was born in Lansing, Tompkins County, in this State, Dec. 20, 1836. He received a good education, and after attaining his majority entered successively into the produce, groceries, dry goods, and butter businesses in this City, either as principal or employe, until 1864, when the oil excitement drew him to the oil regions. He formed an association with $25,000 capital, and went to work on a few leases on Cherry Run, above Rouseville, Penn. The floods of 1865 left the company $30,000 in debt, the burden of which largely fell upon him. He called a meeting of the creditors, assumed the entire responsibility, obtained what concessions he required, and afterward paid off every dollar with interest. By means of indomitable pluck Mr. Neyhart became one of the wealthiest oil-well owners in Pennsylvania. A large part of the great pipe and tank system was owned and was originated by him. He controlled at one time one-quarter of the immense oil-shipping business from the wells to tide-water. In 1871 his health failed and he was compelled to retire from active business, although he subsequently established a commission house in this City, for the sale of refined oil. The last two or three years he spent in traveling for his health. Yesterday afternoon the petroleum trade of the City met to take action upon his death. Mr. Benjamin W. Floyd, Vice President of the Produce Exchange, presided. Suitable resolutions were presented by Mr. Charles Pratt and seconded by Mr. Henry C. Owen, and passed.

SHEPHERD KNAPP.

Mr. Shepherd Knapp, who died at his residence at Washington Heights on Monday last, was born in Worthington, Mass., Jan. 7, 1795. He came to this City at an early age, and entered the office of his cousin, Mr. Gideon Lee, a leather merchant. Possessing high business qualifications, he was soon made a member of the firm, in which he remained until he retired from the leather business, when he was about forty years old. In 1838 he was elected President of the Mechanics' Bank, which position he held until about a year ago, when he was forced to give it up on account of his advanced years and impaired health. At the time of his death Mr. Knapp was a Director of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and also of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Criminals. He was a member of the Presbyterian church of which Rev. Dr. Spring was Pastor, and formerly used to regularly attend the services at the old Brick Church. The funeral will take place from the Brick Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, on Thursday at 10:30 P. M.

# WASHINGTON.

## *THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON LOUISIANA.*

THE DIVIDING LINES WITHIN THE COMMITTEE—THREE REPORTS REDUCED TO TWO—ADVERSE REPORTS ON THE BRANCH MINTS MEMORIALS—EXPENSES OF CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The report of Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler, and Frye, of the committee which has investigated the condition of affairs in Louisiana, finally appears as the report of the minority of the committee. Messrs. Foster, Phelps, Marshall, and Potter sign a document which they term the majority report, which is a statement of the points of agreement and difference of the members signing. It is two reports for convenience grouped together. On one of the conclusions of the Hoar report, all the members of the committee are unanimously agreed. They all declare the action of the Returning Board fraudulent and illegal. Concerning the recognition of Kellogg, Foster and Phelps substantially agree with the other Republican members. They do not think there is any evidence to show whether Kellogg was or was not elected Governor, but they are willing to accept the recognition of Kellogg coupled with a restoration of the House of Representatives of the State to Democratic control, as a compromise of the controversies. In regard to intimidation and the White League, Mr. Foster and Mr. Phelps adhere to their former report, and are fully in accord, in this branch of the subject, with their Democratic colleagues. The committee is really divided into three parts, and would naturally have made, as they do in substance make, three reports. The plurality would be composed of the three members who sign the minority report; another report would be signed by Foster and Phelps, not differing much in its recommendations, though differing widely in line of argument; and the two Democrats, Potter and Marshall, would sign another, different from either by many degrees, except in that point which happens to favor their own party. It was expected, and was at first announced, that Mr. Foster would unite with the Hoar report, appending an individual statement of his own, and that Mr. Phelps would unite with the Democrats; but the affair has finally assumed the form above marked out. There is reason to believe that some not very grave concessions in the Hoar report would have secured for it a majority of signatures.

THE BRANCH MINTS.

Numerous petitions have been presented this session for the establishing of branch mints at Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and Indianapolis, and bills for that purpose have been introduced and referred to the Committee on Finance. To-day they were all reported adversely by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and indefinitely postponed. He also reported from the committee a resolution reciting that it appears expedient to establish a branch mint for the coinage of silver, and requesting the President to institute inquiries as to the proper place for it in the Western States or in the Mississippi Valley, taking into account all questions of economy and facilities of distribution, and report at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

On Thursday the House Committee on Elections will ask for a suspension of the rules to make it in order for them to report an amendment to the Deficiency bill, appropriating money to pay the expenses of parties to contested elections in such cases as they may recommend. Prior to the present Congress it has been customary to pay such expenses, either in whole or in part, in cases where the contest had been made with good reason, in good faith. An abuse of the privilege in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses led to the adoption of a proviso by the Forty-second Congress that such expenses should not thereafter be paid. It is held by the present committee, however, that the necessary and reasonable expenses of parties to a contest should be paid in the interest of good government and fairness in elections. Extended discussion in the past has been held over this matter, and the House has uniformly decided that it was a question affecting its rights and privileges, as well as those of the people, and that when made in good faith, upon reasonable grounds, contests should be encouraged rather than discouraged.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

THE CABINET AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD PROPOSAL.

The Cabinet was in session for two hours and a half to-day. The condition of the business before Congress was a subject of some conversation. The proposals from the Pacific Railroads were also discussed, and a general impression prevailed that at the present time nothing should be done with reference thereto, so that no communication will be made by Secretary Bristow to Congress on the subject. It is thought that should the matter be presented at this time its consideration in Congress might jeopardize some of the appropriation bills, owing to the probability of a consumption of valuable time in debate. There was nothing done in the Cabinet to-day relating either to the Louisiana or Arkansas question.

THE SUPREME COURT ON TAXATION OF SAVINGS BANKS.

The cases of Oulton vs. The Savings and Loan Society, and those argued with it, yesterday decided in the Supreme Court, reaffirm the rule laid down in Oulton vs. Savings Institution, (17 Wallace,) that savings banks are not exempt from taxation if they have a capital stock, or if they do any other business than receiving deposits to be lent or invested for the sole benefit of the persons making the deposits, and also the decision in Barnes vs. The Railroads, (14 Wallace,) that dividends declared in January, 1870, on the earnings of the last six months of 1869 were subject to the five per cent. tax under the acts of 1864 and 1870. This decision will probably put an end to the efforts which have been made during the Winter to influence legislation to relieve such banks from the effect of the decisions reaffirmed.

POSTAL SERVICE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Postmaster General has awarded the postal contracts for service on the Mississippi River at a great reduction in price from the old terms. The tri-weekly service from St. Louis to Memphis has been reduced from $41,000 to $21,500, with the additional service of a daily mail above Grand Tower. The tri-weekly service from Memphis to Friar's Point is reduced from $2,500 to $1,000; from Memphis to Chicot, from $21,000 to $17,000; from Chicot to Vicksburg, from $27,000 to $18,000; from New-Orleans to St. Francisville, from $18,000 to $10,000. Joseph Scudder, President of the St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company, has the contract from St Louis to Vicksburg, and Capt. J. G. Brown the contract from New-Orleans to St. Francisville.

WESTERN UNION.

J. C. Smith, of the New-York Merchants' News and Maritime Exchange, testified before the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day, concerning its disagreements with the Western Union Telegraph Company, but said that company had not refused to send dispatches for the Exchange on account of criticisms on the company.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $7,827,700; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,005,000; coin, $71,427,963, including $21,955,700 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The receipts from internal revenue sources to-day were $262,395.

THE CONTRACT FOR THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

In response to a resolution of the Senate the Secretary of the Navy sent to that body to-day a copy of a contract entered into by him on the 28th ult. with Miss Vinnie Ream for the statue of Admiral Farragut, ordered by Congress, and a copy of the formal award of the majority of the commission authorized to select a suitable and skillful sculptor for the same. From these papers it appears that Gen. Sherman and Mrs. Farragut, (who, together with the Secretary of the Navy, constituted the commission) directed the contract to be made with Miss Ream for a collossal bronze statue ten feet high, and a granite pedastal, both to be finished and placed in Farragut square to the satisfaction of the commission within a reasonable time, for $20,00; of which one-fourth is to be paid as soon as appropriated by Congress; one-fourth when a plaster model is made, and the remainder on the completion of the contract.

## *THE COMPROMISE.*

NO SETTLEMENT REACHED YET—MOVEMENTS OF THE PARTIES TO THE NEGOTIATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The proposed compromise between the Conservatives and Republicans of Louisiana is not yet settled. The President to-day had an interview with Representative Wheeler, and afterward sent for Marshal Packard, requesting him to confer with Mr. Wheeler. As the Legislature will adjourn on the 4th of March, Mr. Wheeler telegraphed to Gov. Kellogg, asking him as preliminary to a settlement, whether he would call an extra session of the Legislature. A private telegram to a Representative from Louisiana, received to-night, says that Gov. Kellogg is reluctant to call an extra session. The Conservative Committee now here are still anxious that an accommodation may be effected though the prospect is not promising.

## *THE CHICAGO COMMUNISTS.*

INFLAMMATORY APPEALS TO THE WORKING MEN—THREATENED DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY—PREPARATIONS OF THE AUTHORITIES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—There is great activity among the Communists here, and trouble is anticipated. Ever since Saturday their leaders have been in earnest consultation regarding a proposed raid on the Relief and Aid Society, which they charge is not distributing funds to needy people out of employment as it ought. The city is flooded with circulars calculated to inflame the working man's heart. The proclamation, which is printed in English, Bohemian, German, and Scandinavian, charges that misery and destitution in Chicago have reached a climax, that thousands of working men are suffering, thus craving immediate help and shelter, and that the Relief and Aid Society refuses to employ money intrusted to them to relieve these destitute people, and refers the sufferers to the County Agent. The circular then says: "As the Relief and Aid Society is now refusing the necessary support to the really needy, throwing the burden upon the tax-payer, speculating with the funds solely destined to relieve the poor, and supporting therewith a mass of idle officials, leaving the citizens of this city to starvation and cold, it is the duty of every good citizen to protest against this shameful proceeding, and to demand a decided and immediate change of this state of affairs."

The Communists have called meetings to be held in all parts of Chicago Wednesday night. The report has gained ground that the Communists will force their demands by arms.

The city officials held a secret meeting to-day to provide measures to resist any demonstration that may be made. The First Regiment of Militia has been ordered to be at its armory on Wednesday evening, and all military companies are in readiness to move. The Police Department has also been ordered to be prepared for an emergency to-morrow.

## *BILLIARDS AT TAMMANY HALL.*

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA, AND THE DELANEY MEDAL—VIGNAUX AGAIN THE WINNER.

The match game of billiards between Maurice Vignaux and A. P. Rudolphe for $500 a side, the championship of America, and the Delaney medal, was played last night at Tammany Hall. Mr. Joseph Dion acted as umpire for Vignaux, and Mr. Tom Foley for Rudolphe. Mr. John Reeves was selected as referee. Play was called at 8:20. The first inning resulted unfavorably for both parties. On the second, Vignaux scored 5 and his opponent 2. A few minutes afterward, Vignaux scored 16, and in the sixth inning, Rudolphe added 19 to his score. For the first half-hour the contestants kept closely together, neither scoring over 20 in any single run. In the twelfth inning some little excitement was caused by Rudolphe's touching his opponent's ball, a remissness which cost him three points. Rudolphe's entire run in this inning was 32. Vignaux then took the cue and by a masterly series of shots secured 30 points; making his total 68 to Rudolphe's 83. In the fourteenth inning Vignaux's run was just double that of the one preceding, his score at the close amounting to 128, while that of Rudolphe had increased but one. At the end of the first hour the score stood 150 for Vignaux and 84 for Rudolphe. The sixteenth inning added another 30 to Vignaux's side of the string. At its conclusion, he had scored 187 points, and his opponent 100. In the nineteenth and twentieth Rudolphe began to recover his lost ground, and at the close of the last named inning had brought his total up to 158. For about twenty minuets after, Rudolphe continued to gain slowly, and at the close of the twenty-third inning had lessened the gap between the scores to 37. Vignaux followed with a magnificent run of 56, which left him with but 12 to make to reach 300. Rudolphe's twenty-fourth inning resulted in a blank, and in the twenty fifth Vignaux turned the corner in a run of 66. Rudolphe followed in a run of 27, which left him still some 130 points behind his antagonist. Vignaux next scored 30, and brought his total up within 14 of 400. In the twenty-eighth inning, Vignaux gained an additional 35, while Rudolphe's score remained at a stand-still. Vignaux followed up his success by scoring 69 in the next inning, making his fourth run of over 50. A few minutes later he secured a long "masse" shot in the most brilliant manner, eliciting several rounds of applause from the entire house. It was now 11 o'clock. Vignaux had passed the fifth hundred, and Rudolph was still in the neighborhood of 250. The latter's play was of an extremely contradictory character, securing all the difficult shots and losing all the easy ones. The only break in the general uniformity of his misses was at the 36th inning, when he scored 41 points. Vignaux ran the game out easily in the next two innings. The following is the score:

Vignaux—0, 5, 11, 3, 0, 16, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 30, 60, 29, 30, 0, 0, 4, 22, 8, 9, 2, 56, 66, 32, 1, 35, 17, 0, 69, 11, 0, 18, 2, 2, 11, 14, 34—total in 39 runs, 600. Best run, 69; average, 15.38.

Rudolphe—0, 2, 9, 0, 3, 19, 3, 4, 1, 9, 1, 32, 1, 0, 12, 4, 0, 1, 22, 35, 10, 6, 21, 0, 27, 2, 23, 0, 1, 1, 2, 7, 0, 13, 0, 8, 6, 41—total in 38 runs, 326. Best run, 41; average, 8.58.

## *THE WEATHER.*

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally fallen since Monday night, and is lowest in Indiana. Warmer southerly winds, with cloud and rain, prevail South of the lake region, rising barometer and colder north-west winds are reported from the North-west. The rivers have fallen at Vicksburg and risen at Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

During Wednesday, in the South Atlantic States, falling or stationary barometer, warmer southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, possibly with a norther in Texas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling, followed by rising, barometer, winds shifting to north-west, with colder, cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, rising barometer, brisk northerly winds, and cooler, clearing weather.

For the upper lake region, rising barometer, north-east winds backing to north-west, colder, cloudy, and clearing weather.

For the lower lake region, north-east to south-east winds, falling, followed by rising, barometer, colder, cloudy weather, and possibly rain or snow.

*For the Middle States, falling, followed by rising barometer, southrely winds, slightly warmer, cloudy or rainy weather.*

For New-England, falling barometer, except in the Northern sections, north-east to south-west winds, cloudy weather, with slight changes of temperature.

The rivers will rise somewhat.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Nerfolk, Cape Henry, Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squam Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, and New-York.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year:

| | 1874. | 1875. | | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 A. M. | 38° | 35° | 3 P. M. | 70° | 52° |
| 6 A. M. | 36° | 36° | 6 P. M. | 69° | 50° |
| 9 A. M. | 40° | 40° | 9 P. M. | 54° | 43° |
| 12 M | 49° | 47° | 12 P. M. | 48° | 44° |

Average yesterday.......43⅜°
Average 1874.......50½°

# ALBANY.

## *THE MAYOR AND THE GOVERNOR—THE COSTIGAN BILL.*

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS AND CORPORATION COUNSEL SMITH RECEIVED BY THE GOVERNOR—PROBABLE FATE OF THE COSTIGAN BILL IN THE SENATE—A COMPROMISE STORY.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Gov. Tilden this afternoon received from Mayor Wickham a complete transcript of all the documents pertaining to the charges against the Fire Commissioners of New-York City, embodying the charges originally preferred and the testimony submitted to the Mayor in support of these allegations. The papers were accompanied by a long letter from the Mayor addressed to the Governor, which abounds with expressions of friendly regard, though an effort is apparent in the tone of the document to give it the effect of a mild protest against the Governor's recent refusal to entertain the application for approval of the removals of the commissioners from office. The Mayor says in effect that he believes himself to be the sole judge of the facts, but that out of a desire to show respect for the high office of the Executive he now concludes to forward the proofs on which the original finding of guilty and the judgment of removal were based. The letter closes with expressions of hope that the comity which has hitherto existed and which should exist between the Governor and the Mayor may continue. The Governor has not yet read the charges and proofs, and as they are very voluminous it is probable that he will devote some days to their consideration. The charges and proofs in support of the Mayor's application for the removal from office of Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith were transmitted to and received by the Governor at the same time The fact that the Mayor has taken this course is not generally known here, but all those Senators and members who are aware of it, and with whom I have conversed, express the opinion that it is a decided victory for the Governor, and that it will strengthen his position greatly. As an offset for whatever prestige the Tammany managers may have won, this latest move, it is conceded, is an ample one.

I have seen seven or eight of the Republican Senators to-night as to the probable fate of the Costigan bill when it comes into the Senate, and while the course of the majority is not yet determined on, there is no doubt that the bill will be defeated. It is understood that nothing will be done until the return of Senator Woodin. It had been announced that he would be here to-morrow, but this afternoon Senator Selkreg received a note from Senator Woodin stating that it was doubtful whether he would be sufficiently recovered to enable him to resume his seat for some days to come. One Senator said to-night: "The Democracy made the bill a party measure in the House; if it is a party measure for one side, why may it not be for the other?" Among the Republicans the general tone of comment is much firmer and more decided in opposition than has yet been the case. Several who but a few days ago were not disinclined to throw the responsibility upon the Governor by sending the bill to him for his open and explicit approval or disapproval, have now taken their stand in opposition to the bill. At least one Republican Senator, who has been freely quoted as intending to vote in the affirmative, a Senator who is acknowledged to be a leader in the party in the State, said to-night, "Every Republican who votes for this bill will be asked to give his reasons," which words are significant when taken in connection with the ugly rumors about the manner in which the bill will be carried, if all other methods fail. And besides these reasons the Republicans here fully appreciate the advantage which may accrue to the party from this very lively Democratic quarrel, and since the Governor is right in principle they are not unwilling to support him when he is being deserted by his friends. The bill has fallen into the hands of a committee which has carried in its pocket for several weeks Mr. Gross' bill, which is precisely similar in effect to Mr. Costigan's. The report that a Republican caucus has been called for to-morrow is authoritatively denied, and it is not now anticipated that any such action need be taken, as the case is pretty well covered by the general agreement arrived at early in the session, that all distinctively Democratic measures should be opposed. There is a rumor to-night that a compromise has been arrived at by which it is to be passed, and in return Commissioner Van Nort is to be retained and two of the vacancies are to be filled by Republicans. The latter rumor at least is as discreditable as it is improbable.

## *LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.*

BRIEF SESSION OF SENATE AND ASSEMBLY—THE BOARD OF TRADE BILL—GOOD OLD TWEED TIMES PROMISED—A BILL INTRODUCED TO GIVE THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT TO THE ALDERMEN.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Both Houses met this evening for the first time since Friday. Only sixteen Senators were present, and the Senate adjourned without transacting any business of consequence. In the Assembly there was a fair attendance of members, but dullness was nearly as apparent as in the Senate. The evening was devoted to general orders, most of the bills considered being of an unimportant character. The bill authorizing the incorporation of a Board of Trade, and for the protection of business pursuits and enterprises, was discussed somewhat in Committee of the Whole. Several amendments were made to it, and one entire section relative to the filing and entry of judgments by committees of arbitration was stricken out. The bill was, in fact, shorn of some of its vital features, and after the committee had progressed it, it was recommitted to the Committee on General Laws, with instructions to reinsert the eliminated section and otherwise remodel and perfect it. Mr. Waehner introduced a bill modifying the status of the New-York Board of Apportionment in some important respects. It amends the charter so that the Common Council shall finally decide the apportionments upon estimates furnished by the Board of Apportionment, instead of, as now, merely approving the estimates and leaving the final determination to be made by the board. A bill introduced by T. J. Campbell defines the rights and privileges of persons arrested by the Police and taken before a Justice's Court of the Metropolis.

## *LETTER FROM MARK TWAIN.*

Mr. Samuel L. Clemens has consented to lecture in Hartford for the benefit of the poor. Following is his letter:

HARTFORD, Feb. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: I accede to your request with pleasure. Many months ago I permanently quitted the lecture field, and said I would not appear upon a platform any more unless driven there by a lack of bread. By the spirit of that remark I am debarred from delivering this proposed lecture, and so I fall back upon the letter of it and emerge upon the platform for this last and final time because I am confronted by a lack of bread—among Father Hawley's flock. Most people lie by the spirit and the letter too, but I am not one of that kind, for I have been very carefully brought up. I wish to impose upon you the condition that the expenses of this enterprise shall be paid out of four or five private pockets, (mine to be one of them,) to the end that all of the money that comes in at the door shall go to Father Hawley's needy ones, unimpaired by taxes on its journey. I am glad to know that you are going to put the tickets at $1; for what we are after now is money for people who stand sorely in need of bread and meat, and so the object justifies the price. As this will probably be the last time I shall ever have the opportunity of hearing sound wisdom and pure truth delivered from the platform, I wish to buy a ticket to this lecture, and I herewith send money for the purchase. I am aware that I could get in for nothing, and still be acting in a measure honorably; but when I run my lecture over in my mind and realize what a very *bonanza* of priceless information it is, I find I cannot conscientiously accept of a free pass. Respectfully,

MARK TWAIN.

## *FATAL QUARREL AMONG LABORERS.*

An affray occurred Monday evening at Perth Amboy between two gangs of laborers employed upon the Easton and Amboy Railroad which will probably result in the death of one of the men. The contractors employed a gang of Italians and another gang of Irishmen. Monday one of the gangs was discharged and a collision occurred between them and the other gang. During the affray an Italian named Isabella seized his pick-ax and struck one of the Irish laborers, Reilly by name, upon the head. Reilly's skull was fractured and he fell bleeding and unconscious to the ground. He was taken home and all hope of his recovery has been abandoned. Isabella fled into the woods, whither he was followed by a party of Irishmen. Several shots were fired at him, but he eluded pursuit and no trace of him has been found.

## *ACCIDENT TO EX-GOV. SEYMOUR.*

The Utica *Herald* of Tuesday, 23d inst., says: "Quite a painful accident occurred to ex-Gov. Seymour, at his residence in Marcy, on Saturday evening. A servant left a pitcher containing acid, or a strong solution of sulphate of copper, for use in a galvanic battery, upon a staircase. When Gov. Seymour retired to his room he took the pitcher with him, supposing the contents to be water. A portion of the solution spattered on his fingers, but it was not noticed. After putting the pitcher down, the Governor rubbed both of his eyes with his finger, and the poisonous solution soon caused great pain. The use of glycerine as a soothing remedy was suggested, and an application was made at once. Contrary to expectation, when the glycerine was applied to the irritated portion of the eyes it increased the intensity of the pain a hundred fold. A messenger was dispatched immediately for Dr. Edwin Hutchinson, who spent the night at the Governor's house. When the doctor arrived he found Gov. Seymour suffering considerable pain and unable to open his eyes. Soothing remedies were applied, and with good effect. As much trouble was experienced in neutralizing the effects of the glycerine as was occasioned by the removal of the poisonous solution. Cold water would have been a much better remedy. Yesterday, we were informed that all danger of permanent injury was past and that Gov. Seymour was almost entirely relieved from the pain and anxiety caused by the accident."

## *TROTTING AT THE HIPPODROME.*

Despite the threatening appearance of the weather a tolerably large number of persons assembled to witness the races at the Hippodrome last evening. The trotting was not so good as on previous occasions, as most of the horses behaved badly. Five horses faced the starter in the first race, viz.: Tony Pastor, Modesty, Boston, Drift, and Dart. In the first heat they trotted well and evenly for a time, with Tony Pastor in the lead, Modesty next, and Boston, Drift, and Dart in the order named. The heat was won by Tony Pastor, who drew away from the rest in splendid style near the finish. The positions of the other horses were not changed during the heat. Modesty won the second heat by five lengths from Tony Pastor, who was completely tired out. The last heat was also won by Modesty, Boston coming in second, and Tony Pastor third. The second race, between Pilot, Sherman, Dan Miller, and Lyman, was the best of the evening. It was won by Lyman in two straight heats, Pilot being second in both, Dan Miller third, and Sherman last. The following is a summary of the races:

FIRST RACE—For a purse of $225, free to all; one mile and repeat, under saddle, to rule; first, $100, second, $60; third, $40; fourth, $25.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. Hynard's g. m. Modesty | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| G. Vandewater's ch. g. Tony Pastor | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ben. Mace's br. g. Boston | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| John Rodgers' b. g. Drift | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Dan. Mace's b. g. Dart | 5 | 5 | dr |

Time—2:59, 3:00, 2:55.

SECOND RACE—For a purse of $250, free to all; one mile and repeat, under saddle, to rule; first, $100; second, $75; third, $50; fourth, $25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alonzo Nodine's b. g. Lyman | 1 | 1 |
| E. S. Doty's b. g. Pilot | 2 | 2 |
| E. Goff's ch. g. Dan. Miller | 3 | 3 |
| John Haslett's b. g. Sherman | 4 | 4 |
| Joseph Dustin's b. g. Stranger | dr | |

Time—2:49½, 2:46¾.

To-night there will be a grand trot for $500, between Dan Costello, Pilot, Lyman, and Mary M., and a match between Rosebud, Bessie, Modesty, Longfellow, and one or two new horses, for a purse of $225.

*GET READY FOR SPRING,*

By taking invigorating Russian Baths, at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. Also, Sulphur and all other medicated departments.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT. CASH ASSETS, $72,446,970 06, DEC. 31, 1874.—THIS COMPANY, THE OLDEST PURELY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THE LARGEST INSTITUTION OF ITS CLASS IN THE WORLD, CONTINUES TO ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE UPON SELECTED LIVES AND TO INVEST ITS FUNDS AS OCCASION OFFERS IN BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY IN THIS CITY AND STATE. APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE MAY BE MADE TO THE COMPANY DIRECT, OR TO ANY OF ITS AGENTS. APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS MAY BE MADE AT ITS OFFICE, WHERE BLANKS WILL BE FURNISHED AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION GIVEN TO APPLICANTS.

BROADWAY AND LIBERTY STREET.

FEB. 20, 1875.—*Advertisement.*

BY TRIFLING WITH A COLD, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of his system. Better cure your Cold at once with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for Throat-ails and Lung Affections.—*Advertisement.*

**Leaky Roofs**

Made water-tight or no charge. Call or address N. Y. Slate Roofing Co., 6 Cedar st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

## *THE WEEKLY TIMES.*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains:

SCENES IN THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.
THE NEBRASKA SUFFERERS; BUSINESS IN THE WEST.
THE STATE CENSUS SWINDLE.
BASQUE SKETCHES; VICTOR HUGO.
THE FIVE CAMILLES. By GRACE GREENWOOD.
LIFE IN THE WEST. By MARK TWAIN.
SHEEP HUSBANDRY. By ALEXANDER HYDE.
THE CANADIAN DAIRYMEN.
DIVISION OF A FARM; WASTE OF MANURES; POTATO CULTURE; FARMERS' CLUB.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

**Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.**—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

**The Great English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism.**

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years, with the greatest success. Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England. Wholesale Agents, H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York.

**Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway.**—Wedding and Ball Cards. Orders of Dancing. Foreign Note Papers, Monograms.

**Lundborg's Jockey Club** includes the choicest perfumes of nature.

**Keep Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry** always in the house. It is the best cough remedy known.

**Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.** Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

# BIRTH.

SIDFORD.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, at No. 934 Atlantic av., Brooklyn, the wife of James T. Sidford, of a son.

# DIED.

BEAMAN.—At Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, Mrs. MARY A. BEAMAN, wife of Rev. Charles C. Beaman, aged 56.

BEEBE.—On the 20th inst., in Brooklyn, N. Y., of scarlet fever, JESSIE LILLIAN, only child of Major William S. and Sophia Sparks Beebe, aged 19 months and 24 days.

CHOLLAR.—At Inver Grove, near St. Paul, Minn., at the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. D. Smith, JUSTUS CHOLLAR, in the 69th year of his age.

DENHAM.—On Tuesday, 23d inst., Miss ELIZA A. DENHAM, daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Denham, D. D., in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 317 West 31st st., on Thursday, 25th inst., at 1 P. M.

FISH.—At Roseville, N. J., on the 23d inst., CHARLES F. FISH, M. D.

Funeral on Thursday.

GATES.—At Jersey City Heights, 22d inst., ELLIE E. GATES.

Funeral from Grace Church, Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.

GIBSON.—RICHARD PORTER.—On the 23d inst, aged 48 years.

Notice of funeral in Thursday's paper.

JACKSON.—At his residence, Riverdale av., Yonkers, on Monday, the 22d inst., WILLIAM JACKSON, in the 75th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNAPP.—Feb. 22, 1875, at his residence, Washington Heights, of pneumonia, SHEPHERD KNAPP, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Brick Church, corner of 37th st. and 5th av., Thursday, the 25th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

LEFFERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Feb. 21, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. Carson Brevoort, MARIA, widow of Leffert Lefferts, in her 83d year.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, Wednesday at 2 o'clock, at the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Remsen and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

MAYCOCK.—On Sunday, 21st inst., NATHANIEL ESPIE MAYCOCK, of the firm of C. G. Gunther & Co., son of the late Samuel and Kezia Maycock.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 241 East 30th st., New-York.

MURRAY.—On Sunday, Feb. 21, of pneumonia, ALEXANDER MURRAY, aged 61.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 297 7th av., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 11:30 A. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred at Green-Wood.

NUTTMAN.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 21, at Elizabeth, N. J., MATILDA WOODHULL, daughter of the late James G. Nuttman.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her mother, No. 139 Madison av., Elizabeth, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

PROVOST.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 21, DAVID PROVOST, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Lakeville, Long Island, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 24th February, 1875. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock. Carriages meet same on arrival at Great Neck Depot.

SMITH.—At Aden, Arabia, Dec. 9, 1874, GERRIT McPHAIL SMITH, in the 27th year of his age, only son of the late Gerrit and Mary J. Smith, of Brooklyn.

SPROULL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 23, SARAH M., wife of Isaac D. Sproull.

Friends invited to attend the funeral to-day, at No. 187 Amity st., Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock noon. Body to be taken to Ridgefield, Conn., for interment.

VON LANGEN.—On Monday, Feb. 22, MARION TRENT VON LANGEN, daughter of the late Major N. B. Rossell, U. S. A., and beloved wife of Carl Von Langen.

Funeral from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Higbee, No. 68 West State st., Trenton, N. J., at 1 P. M. Wednesday next.

WEEKS.—At Flushing, Long Island, Feb. 22, CHARLES WEEKS, aged 62 years and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 12:30 o'clock, from his late residence. Carriages will be in waiting at the Broadway Depot on the arrival of 11 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

WILSON.—On Monday, 3 A. M., Feb. 22, 1875, of heart disease, followed by cerebral embolism, VIRGINIA B. WILSON, aged 21 years and 7 months.

Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, 1:30 P. M., from the residence of her brother, Dr. M. A. Wilson, No. 12 East 28th st. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Pittsburg for interment.

☞ Pittsburg and Cincinnati papers please copy.

WILCOX.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 22, of myelitis, ANNIE E., wife of Henry K. W. Wilcox.

Funeral from Hanson Place Baptist Church at 2 o'clock to-day.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS. **A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT** Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,**

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

**BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL,** Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

**ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.**

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 206 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

**TRUSSES.**—RUPTURED PERSONS CAN AVOID all "Radical cure, worn night and day, soon cured," catch-penny advertised humbuggery, by calling at SEELEY'S Hard Rubber Truss Establishment, No. 737 Broadway. Elastic Stockings, Belts, Bandages, &c.; large assortment; low prices.

**POST OFFICE NOTICE.**

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 4:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 7 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

**R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND** Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

**GOLD PENS.**
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

**PHYSICIAN WANTED IN A TRUSS OFFICE** in New-York. Address Box No. 2,321, New-York Post Office.

**LADIES, FOR PARTIES OR BALLS, A** spoonful of MILK OF MAGNESIA will insure sweet breath. Give it a trial. All druggists keep it.

**FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT** par, in assorted denominations. Apply at the Cashier's desk, *Times* Office.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

A REPLY TO RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE'S "POLITICAL EXPOSTULATION." By Right Rev. Monsignor CAPEL, D. D. Reprinted, with additions, from *The Weekly Register and Catholic Standard.* Paper covers. Price, 30 cents.

II.

A new volume of the International Series.

THE DOCTRINE OF DESCENT AND DARWINISM. By OSCAR SCHMIDT, Professor in the University of Strasburg. With Twenty-six Woodcuts. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth. Price, $1 50.

With the exception of the ecclesiastico-political question, no sphere of thought agitates the educated classes of our day so profoundly as the doctrine of descent. On both subjects the cry is, "Avow your colors!" We have, therefore, endeavored to define our standpoint sharply in the introduction, and to preserve it rigidly throughout the work. This is, indeed, a case in which, as Theodor Fechner has recently said, a definite decision has to be made between two fundamental alternatives.—*Extract from Preface.*

III.

SPAIN: ART REMAINS AND ART REALITIES; PAINTERS, PRIESTS, AND PRINCES. Being Notes of Things seen, and of Opinions formed, during nearly Three Years' Residence and Travels in that Country. By H. WILLIS BAXLEY, M. D., author of "What I Saw on the West Coast of South America." 2 vols., 12mo, cloth. Price, $5.

Spain is scarcely surpassed by any country in interest to the artist, archæologist, religionist, and political economist, and it seems strange that her varied resources to this end have not been presented in a comprehensive and spirited relation, free from too tedious and special details, for the use of the tourist and stay-at-home reader. She is full of pictures, natural and artistic. Sublimity is spread broadcast, skirted by the seas of old renown, and canopied by a sky of wondrous beauty. * * * Nearly three years—from and including the Autumn of 1871, to 1874—were spent by the author in search of health. The following pages, written within that time, tell what he saw and thought.—*Extract from Preface.*

IV.

THE HISTOLOGY AND HISTO-CHEMISTRY OF MAN. A Treatise on the Elements of Composition and Structure of the Human Body. By HEINRICH FREY, Professor of Medicine in Zurich. Translated from the fourth German edition. By ARTHUR E. J. BARKER, Surgeon to the City of Dublin Hospital. Revised by the Author. With 608 engravings on wood. 1 vol., 8vo, 683 pages. Price $5.

As regards the work which I now present to my medical brethren in an English dress, and which has already been translated into French, any lengthy personal testimony to its value is unnecessary. The fact that it now appears for the fourth time in a new edition is a sufficient proof of the favor with which it is regarded as a hand-book in Germany, where it was recommended to myself, when a student in that country, as the best work of its kind, by one of the fathers of histology, my late valued and lamented teacher and friend, Prof. Max Schultze.—*Extract from Preface.*

Either of the above sent free by mail to any address in the United States on receipt of the price.

THE MYSTERIOUS £1,000 BOOK
which was placed with the other
SECRET DOCUMENTS
in the hands of JOHN BANVARD, by the
LONDON CHARTISTS
for publication in the United States, and which was SUPPRESSED IN ENGLAND BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR, will be published to-morrow by the LITERARY AND ART PUBLICATION CO., No. 806 Broadway. It is entitled,
THE PRIVATE LIFE OF A KING.
12mo, 660 pp. Price $2.50. Mailed free on receipt of price

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## RECORD OF RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION—GENERAL SATISFACTION AMONG THE COMPANIES—TICKETS AT THE HOTELS.

Nothing has occurred to alter the situation on either side in the war between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central. The Eastern Commissioners of the trunk lines met yesterday at the Windsor Hotel, but refused to give any information relative to their proceedings to the press. The General Agents of the same lines also met yesterday, but no business of any importance was transacted. It was agreed between them, however, that the tariff rates should be maintained. The ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Central say they have no idea that any change will be made in the fares by their company, and that they continue to get a fair share of the public patronage. Mr. Mellon, the General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Road for New-York, denies that any considerable number of tickets have been sold to speculators. He says that a few may be in their hands, but they cannot possibly have obtained many, because great care has been taken to sell to none but actual travelers. Mr. Rose, the General Freight Agent of the same line, says they have nothing to complain of in the way of freights. The steam-ships of the Old Dominion Company are now making regular trips to Baltimore twice a week, and they can have more vessels put on the line the moment they have enough freight to load them. The steamers will now sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Pier No. 37 North River, as before.

It seems to be a matter of surprise among railroad men that the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Company does not put the tickets of his road in the hotel ticket offices. They say that the hotel agents, who have now been waiting for some months for a change in the management of railroad affairs, would gladly welcome a movement in this direction, and that Mr. Garrett would gain the good will of all interested in the business. Taking into consideration the fact that for the year ending with June last the ticket agents of the Broadway hotels alone sold about $500,000 worth of tickets, it will be seen that their assistance is worth something in a struggle like that in which Mr. Garrett is engaged. It is also said that the traveling public would hail a change in this direction with pleasure, because it would materially add to their comfort and convenience.

## MEETING OF THE BRIDGE DIRECTORS.

An adjourned meeting of the East River Bridge Directors was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the company's offices in Water street, near the Brooklyn tower of the bridge. Mayor Wickham occupied the chair. All the members of the board were present with the exception of Henry C. Murphy, of Brooklyn, and Controller Green, Abram S. Hewitt, and Francis B. Thurber, of New-York. The report of the committee appointed at the last meeting for the purpose of nominating officers for the board was made, suggesting the names of Henry C. Murphy, of Brooklyn, for President, and Abram S. Hewitt, of New-York, for Vice President. The report was accepted, and on motion of Mr. Kingsley, the gentlemen were balloted for and elected unanimously, each receiving sixteen votes. On motion of Mr. Stranahan, Mr. O. P. Quintard was appointed Secretary. It was then voted, on motion of Mr. Kingsley, seconded by Mr. Stranahan, that Mr. John A. Prentice be appointed to act as Treasurer by the company till such time as the company should regularly elect such an officer. On motion of Mr. Tenure, of New-York, the officers of the company were instructed to present at the next meeting of the board a detailed statement of the condition of the company, giving all necessary information, financial or otherwise. On motion of Mr. Stranahan, the Chair appointed Messrs. Motley, Kingsley, Riley, and Carroll a committee to take into consideration and report as to what legislation would be needed from the present session at Albany to forward the interest of the bridge. A financial statement of the doings of the company up to Feb. 1, which has already been published, was then read, after which the meeting adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

## THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, reported that 626 deaths occurred during the past week, against 611 deaths during the previous week. Diphtheria was charged with forty-four deaths, which is one more than in the previous week, and small-pox caused thirty-four deaths, an increase of four.

Dr. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week ending Feb. 13—Typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 88; measles, 2; diphtheria, 84; small-pox, 68; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

Week ending Feb. 20—Typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 53; measles, 2; diphtheria, 101; small-pox, 81; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4.

A marked increase will be observed in the number of cases of small-pox and diphtheria reported during the past week over the week before. There was an increase of seventeen cases of diphtheria and thirteen cases of small-pox.

During the past week the Disinfecting Corps visited eighty-two dwellings, where contagious diseases were found, and disinfected and fumigated seventy-two houses, together with clothing, bedding, &c.; forty-nine cases of small-pox were removed to the hospital, and five dead bodies to the Morgue by the Ambulance Corps.

An application from the Congregation Beth-El for permission to disinter the remains buried in their cemetery on Sixth avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, and remove them to the Union Fields Cemetery on Long Island, was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

## THE CITY CENTENNIAL BUREAU.

Nearly every day develops some new evidences of progress in the preparations going on throughout the country in connection with the great national Centennial Exhibition. Mr. Bigler, the financial agent of the Centennial, and the head of its bureau at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this City, yesterday received a large remittance from Idaho, paying in full for all its stock; also desirable information regarding the preparations being made in the Territories for the exhibition of specimens of the mineral wealth of those regions. At this early period over one hundred and twenty boxes of specimens are ready to be forwarded to the Exhibition. Mr. Peters, Secretary of the Butter and Cheese Exchange of this City, and a member of the Centennial Committee of the Exchange, called on Mr. Bigler yesterday, and informed him that a meeting of the committee and the Dairymen's Association would be held to-morrow to adopt some course of action in reference to the Centennial celebration.

## AN IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice Pratt, in Brooklyn, yesterday, application was made on the part of Commodore R. W. Mead to have a transfer of its liabilities by the St. Louis Life Insurance Company to the Mound City Life Insurance Company declared void. It is claimed, on the part of Commodore Mead, who applied to the St. Louis Life Insurance Company for a paid-up policy and received one issued by the Mound City Life Insurance Company, that the former company had no right to transfer its liabilities to the latter without the consent of the insured. The case will affect a large number of army and navy officers, as the St. Louis Life some time ago established a department from which policies were issued only to members of those professions. Judge Pratt took the papers and reserved his decision.

## THE WOMAN'S SOCIAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Woman's Social Education Society was held in the parlor of Wheeler & Wilson's warerooms, Union Square, yesterday. An interesting paper on the early training of children was read by Mrs. Bronson. The society will meet at the same place on Tuesday, March 2. These meetings are called for the purpose of considering all questions of education and home life with which women are concerned. The following are the names of the officers and Trustees of the society: President, Mrs. Soule; Treasurer, Mrs. Bronson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Shepherd; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Underhill, and a Board of Trustees consisting of Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Kent, and Miss Austin.

## A SORRY CREW.

The bark Rebecca Goddard, of Boston, which has just arrived from Cape Coast, West Africa, after a passage of sixty-nine days, reports that since leaving the Gulf she has encountered very severe gales from the north-east and north-west, also very cold weather, and she was for twenty days on the coast. On the 7th inst. one of the colored seamen died of the cold in latitude 40° 55', longitude 68° 16'. Three others were bitten by the frost, from which one will lose both hands. The bark was bound for Boston, and when within thirty miles of that port was obliged to turn about and come to New-York for assistance, only two of the men being able to perform duty.

## THE CHARLIE ROSS HAT.

Superintendent Walling stated yesterday he had no doubt that the child's hat found in Trenton, N. J., some months ago, and now in possession of the Mayor of that city, is the hat worn by Charlie Ross when abducted from his home in July last. It will be remembered that soon after the abduction, when negotiations were pending between the kidnappers and the parents of the child, the former were requested to send some article of clothing worn by Charlie so as to convince the parents that they had possession of the boy. Mosher replied that all the clothing of the child had been destroyed with the exception of the hat, which had fallen out of the carriage the second day after the abduction. The finding of the hat shows that Mosher told the truth, and had it been found at an earlier stage of the investigation would have been an important clue. The Superintendent is still of the opinion that the child is alive, and in the hands of persons who are not aware of his identity, and who perhaps have not yet learned anything about the case.

## MR. BERGH'S ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, accompanied by Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, counsel of the association, appeared in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to explain, as was understood, his conduct in addressing a communication to the last Grand Jury, reflecting on the action of that body in connection with the case of Jefferson Carpenter, charged with keeping a dog-fighting establishment. On the opening of court Mr. Gerry asked that the District Attorney be directed to produce the minutes of the Grand Jury in the case of Carpenter, as he would require them for reference during the argument. Counsel announced that he would move for the quashing of the presentment of the Grand Jury, and the letter accompanying it, and that they be stricken from the records of the court. He would make this motion on the ground of irregularity in the proceedings of the Grand Jury in making the presentment, and the falsity of the presentment itself, as well as on the ground that there was nothing in the facts presented of which the court could take cognizance. Recorder Hackett said that he understood the only matter which Mr. Bergh was called upon to explain to the court was whether he had addressed a communication to the Grand Jury while that body was in session, and, if so, was he justified in so doing? He did not think he should hear anything except in reference to this specific charge, and could not allow counsel for Mr. Bergh to introduce matter assailing the Grand Jury. Mr. Gerry, who produced a number of affidavits of officers of Mr. Bergh's society and others, offered to prove that the case of Carpenter had never been before the Grand Jury, and that the presentment complaining of the action of Mr. Bergh had been made by the Grand Jury in order to cover up their own deficiencies. Counsel also offered to show the authority, derived from the Attorney General, by virtue of which Mr. Bergh addressed a communication to the Grand Jury, and contended that he should be allowed to submit his proofs on the whole case, which would fully explain Mr. Bergh's conduct. District Attorney Nolan stated that he had heard nothing about a motion to quash the presentment, and understood that the only matter Mr. Bergh came into court to explain was his communication to the Grand Jury. The Recorder allowed the matter to go over until Friday next, in order to give the District Attorney an opportunity to examine the papers in the case, with the understanding that Mr. Bergh should on that occasion endeavor to purge himself of contempt of court, with which he had been charged.

## A HEAVY SALOON ROBBERY.

Mr. Evender C. Dunlap is collecting agent for a firm in China, Me., and frequently visits this City and makes heavy collections. On Monday night, about 9 o'clock, he sallied forth from Earle's Hotel and strolled up Broadway. He had in his pocket $500 in cash and two drafts on the North National Bank of Boston, one for $2,500 and the other for $500. He also had a silver watch and chain and some $20 worth of railroad passes. He turned into Amity street, and went into the saloon No. 31, a place which bears a very poor character. He had one drink of what was given to him as whisky and, lighting a cigar, sat down before the stove. He became unconscious, and when his senses returned it was just daybreak, and he lay in a room at the rear of the saloon where he took the drink the evening previous. He also felt a man quietly going through his pockets. Everything he possessed was taken from him, and as he was seeking the outside air to collect his senses, the bartender handed him his watch, at the same time telling him he had "hung it up" the previous night for drinks. Dunlap went to the Fifteenth Precinct Station and reported his loss. Detectives Henderson and Slevin went to the saloon mentioned and arrested the barkeeper, Henry Shriegel, and James Bell, whom they found in the place. Mr. Dunlap identified Bell as the man as the man whose hand he found in his pocket when he awoke. The two drafts for $3,000 were left in an envelope for him at Earle's Hotel at noon yesterday. The two prisoners were committed for examination by Justice Bixby at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

## THE INDICTMENT AGAINST EUGENE A HEATH.

On the motion recently made before Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to quash the indictment found against Eugene A. Heath, a former partner of and witness against James H. Ingersoll, a decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Barrett. The indictment was for embezzlement, and it was claimed on behalf of Heath that the subject of the indictment having been checks drawn by Heath himself, that did not constitute embezzlement, the checks not having come to his hands from other parties. The Judge holds that he is prepared to recommend the District Attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case unless the latter has further testimony to produce in addition to that laid before the court.

## LIZZIE ST. JOHN ECKEL'S LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE SUN.

The New-York *Sun*, it appears, published a criticism on the alleged immoral influence of a book written by Lizzie St. John Eckel. The authoress, claiming that the criticism was not only unjust to her book but injurious to her moral character, brought a suit for libel. In the answer put in on behalf of the Sun Association, certain allegations were inserted as to the plaintiff being the daughter of Maria Monk. A motion was then made to have this portion of the answer struck out as irrelevant. The court denied the motion, holding that the complaint had put in issue the question of morality on the part of plaintiff.

## THE SMOOTHING-IRON HOMICIDE.

John O'Toole was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Barrett and a jury, charged with the murder of Teresa Hesler on the night of the 26th of July last, at No. 306 East Forty-ninth street. The death of Mrs. Hesler was caused by a blow on the head with a smoothing-iron, thrown from an upper window of the building in which she lived. Evidence was given on behalf of the prosecution that on the night of the homicide the prisoner with some friends had been in the lager-beer saloon of the deceased, and was refused liquor without pay, by Mrs. Hesler; that the prisoner then went to his rooms above the saloon, at the same time making threats against deceased; that later in the evening, while Mrs. Hesler was putting up her shutters, a man was seen to throw something out of O'Toole's window, and at the same moment the deceased received the blow which resulted in her death about twenty minutes thereafter. The iron with which the blow was struck was identified as belonging to O'Toole. The case will be continued to-day.

## A STOREKEEPER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while Patrolman Roberts, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was on duty, he was notified that a man had committed suicide by shooting himself behind a pile of lumber at the foot of Thirtieth street, East River. The officer immediately proceeded to the spot and found the body of a man lying between two piles of lumber, with a bullet wound in the right temple. By his side lay a large revolver, which had been recently discharged. The man was unconscious, and expired in a few moments. The body was removed to the Morgue, and from papers found on the corpse it was learned that the name of the deceased was Bidgotti, who kept a fruit and candy store at No. 1,600 Third avenue. His wife was notified, and, on being questioned, she could not give any cause for the suicide. Coroner Eickhoff was requested to hold an inquest in the case.

## CONFESSION OF A HIGHWAYMAN.

On the night of Jan. 31, Edward Keenan, alias John Kane, was arrested by Officer Van Ranst for knocking down and robbing Julius B. Hensel on Grand street near Goerck street. He was sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years by Recorder Hackett on the 16th inst. Since then he has confessed to the officer that his accomplices were Martin Connors, George Woods, and Michael McGulick. They were arrested and yesterday held for examination by Judge Sherwood at Essex Market Police Court.

## THE SHAUGHRAUN LIBEL SUIT.

In the libel suit brought by Josh Hart against Dion Boucicault, growing out of the copyright of the play called "Shaughraun," already noticed in THE TIMES, Judge Lawrence yesterday refused an application for an order of arrest against Mr. Boucicault. The refusal was on the ground that the affidavit on which the application was founded was insufficient.

## A DARING THEFT.

On the 1st of February, at 1 o'clock in the day, four cases of hosiery and gloves, valued at $1,400, the property of Edward N. Taylor & Co., No. 47 Walker street, stood on a sleigh outside the warehouse in question. The driver absented himself for two or three minutes, and on returning found that his horse and sleigh, together with the four cases of goods had all been carried off. In the evening the horse and sleigh were picked up by the Police, and the hosiery and gloves, as well as other property, supposed to be stolen, of the value of between $3,000 and $4,000 were subsequently found in the store No. 277 East Fourth street. This store had been rented on the day in question by two men named James Smith, whose correct name is Little, a machine fitter, and Patrick Kelly, together with two or three assistants. Little and Kelly were both seen actively engaged in unpacking and storing the stolen goods, and had removed and evidently disposed of portion of the proceeds of their robbery. Smith, alias Little, was placed on trial for grand larceny and receiving stolen goods in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, having demanded a separate trial. The case of the prosecution having been proved by District Attorney Nolan, the defense attempted to prove an alibi and examined the prisoner, who swore that himself and Kelly had been employed by a man named Mandelbaum, who was the real thief, to unpack and store the stolen goods found in their possession. Smith was found guilty of receiving stolen goods, and remanded for sentence. Kelly, his alleged accomplice, will be placed on trial to-day.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Feb. 23, was large, reminding one of the more palmy days in real estate two years ago, when each day witnessed an eager crowd of operators present at the auctions, and when sales, not adjournments, were in order. The number of sales made yesterday was greater than usual, and fair prices in the main were realized. The following is a review of the transactions:

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., as Referee, sold the valuable property known as No. 359 Broadway and No. 71 Franklin street, embracing one five-story iron-front building, with lot 28 by 16.5, on Broadway, west side, 54 feet south of Franklin street, and one five-story marble-front building, with lot 26.10 by 74, on Franklin street, south side, 165 feet west of Broadway, the two lots together forming an L, and the buildings covering the same. The premises were bought by John B. Trevor, of the firm of Trevor & Colgate, brokers, for $230,000. Mr. Miller also sold, by order of executors to close the estate of Thomas McCabe, deceased, the four-story brick store and tenement, with lot 17.10 by 65, No. 378 Eighth avenue, south-east corner of Twenty-ninth street, for $22,250, and the premises No. 234 Mott street, east side, 126.1 feet south of Prince street, comprising a lot 25 by 92.5 by 25.9 by 92.2, with a five-story brick building upon the front thereof, and a four-story brick house in rear, for $12,870. Both pieces of property were bought by James Shea. The legal sale by the same auctioneer, of leasehold property on Greenwich street, south-west corner of North Moore street, was adjourned to March 9.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fifth street, south side, 103 feet west of Madison avenue, for $45,000, the purchaser being S. Kaufman.

Richard V. Harnett, under a court decree similar to the above, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.1 by 58, No. 67 Prospect place, south-east corner of Forty-third street, for $9,760. Also a similar house, with lot, 16.8 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 83.9 feet north of Forty-second street, for $7,000. Both houses were bought by Walter L. Cutting, plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer also sold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 297.6 feet west of Third avenue, for $8,560, to John H. Gregory, plaintiff.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. J. Shandley, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brick store and tenement, with lot 17.10 by 75, on Third avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Eighth street, for $12,950, to Samuel Philips, plaintiff in the forclosure suit.

Oliver Bryan, also under a Supreme Court forclosure decree, J. Hays, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.10 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fifth street, north side, 214.11 feet west of First avenue, for $8,200, to A. F. Rindberg, plaintiff.

Benjamin P. Fairchild sold at public auction the two-story and basement brick and brown-stone house, with lot 20 by 99.11, No. 259 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, north side, 205 feet east of Eighth avenue, for $6,100, to F. De Waletcarss.

A. H. Nicolay, under a Supreme Court forclosure order, O. S. Ackley, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Sixty-fourth street, north side, 150 feet west of Eleventh avenue, for $2,100, which was bought by F. T. Johnson, attorney for Mary E. Benson, plaintiff in the legal action.

The legal sale by Samuel Steele of a lease of a lot, with building thereon, on East Sixty-third street, west of Third avenue, was adjourned indefinitely, and the sale by Joseph McGuire, of two lots, with building, on West Forty-fourth street, east of Tenth avenue, owing to the non-appearance of the Referee, was also postponed indefinitely.

Albert H. Nicolay & Co. sold at the Exchange Salesroom, yesterday, by order of L. K. Albro, Receiver, 80 acres of land situated in Harrison County, Ind.; 20 shares of New-England Gas Condenser Company; 45 shares National Gas Condenser Company; 100 shares New-York Dry Condenser Company; promissory note of $1,000, made by G. H. Chapman, payable on Nov. 17, 1875—$125 for the lot.

### TO-DAY'S BUSINESS.

The only auction noticed for to-day is the following:

By O. G. Bennett, on the property, at 10 A. M., public auction sale, by order of the Department of Public Works, in consequence of new street openings, of the buildings and parts of buildings located on Riverside Drive from Seventy-second to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, on the Boulevard from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth to Inwood street, and on Eleventh avenue from Fifty-ninth street to the Boulevard.

### THE BUILDING RECORD.

*New Buildings.*

Thirty-second street, north side, 400 feet west of Tenth avenue, brick foundry, one story, 75 by 45; Fox & Walker, owners.

Stanton street, No. 20, brick store and tenement, one story, 25.2½ by 52; Louis Jegg, owner.

Clinton street, No. 88, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 80; M. Grossman, owner.

Avenue A, No. 26, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 21.10 by 60; F. H. Baumert, owner.

Third avenue, west side, north-west corner of Forty-eighth street, a brick bank and French flats, five stories, 25 by 76; Central Park Savings Institution, owner.

Elizabeth street, Nos. 23 and 25, a brick first-class store, six stories, 49.6 by 88; M. Schrenkeison, owner.

First avenue, south-west corner of Thirty-first street, a brick store and tenement, four stories, 24.9 by 60; N. Burchell, owner.

First avenue, west side, 24.9 feet south of Thirty-first street, three brick stores and tenement, each four stories, 24.8 by 60; N. Burchell, owner.

Seventy-second street, north side, 75 feet west of Third avenue, a brown-stone, French flat, five stories, 25 by 68; D. Gurntz, owner.

Broome street, south side, 55 feet east of Columbia street, three brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 24.9 by 65; Herlein, Folz & Co., owners.

Broome street, south side, 129 feet east of Columbia street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 21 by 48; Herlein, Folz & Co., owners.

Broome street, No. 123, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; Michael Schachtell, owner.

Broome street, Nos. 125 and 127, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 63; Michael Schachtell, owner.

Fifty-sixth street, north side, 275 feet west of Ninth avenue, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 65; M. Rucke, owner.

Sixtieth street, north side, 275 feet west of First avenue, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 62; Kirchner & O'Neil, owners.

Sixtieth street, north side, 325 feet west of First avenue, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 62; Kirchner & O'Neil, owners.

Fifty-seventh street, south side, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue, a brown-stone first-class dwelling, four stories, 15 by 60; Henry Volkenning, owner.

Fifty-seventh street, south side, 115 feet west of Sixth avenue, two brick first-class dwellings, each four stories, 20 by 56; Henry Volkenning, owner.

Fifty-seventh street, south side, 155 feet west of Sixth avenue, one brown-stone, first-class dwelling, four story, 20 by 56; Henry Volkenning, owner.

West Thirty-seventh street, Nos. 612 and 614, a brick stable, two stories, 50 by 30; William Montgomery, owner.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, south side, 175 feet west of St. Ann's avenue, North New-York, a frame building, three stories, 25 by 46; John Hughes, owner.

Forsyth street, No. 75, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 50; J. B. Wetterau, owner.

Broadway, north-west corner of Fifty-third street, brick, French flat, five stories, 50 by 47.9; Amos Woolruff, owner.

Anderson avenue, 252 feet north of High Bridge, Claremont, a frame dwelling, one and a half story, 15 by 24; Hannah L. Hallan, owner.

Corner Vestry and Greenwich streets, a brick bonded warehouse, five stories, 81.5½ by 64.2; H. F. Meyer, owner.

*Unsafe Buildings.*

Front street, No. 62, unsafe posts, girders, and columns; N. Smith, owner.

Front street, No. 145, unsafe trimmer and leader-beams; S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, agent.

Front street, No. 147, unsafe header and tail-beams; S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, agent.

Front street, Nos. 145 and 147, (rear,) unsafe beams in hoistways; S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, agent.

Pearl street, No. 128, and Nos. 92 and 94 Water street; unsafe columns, floors, and ceilings; Peter M. Suydam, owner.

Stone street, No. 3, unsafe caps and columns of fifth tier of beams; S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, agent.

Stone street, No. 5, unsafe girder, floor-beams, and hoistway timbers; W. W. Green, owner.

Marketfield street, No. 20, unsafe tail-beams and trap doors; Joseph Naylor, owner.

Marketfield street, No. 22, unsafe girders and beams; W. W. Green, owner.

Carmine street, No. 27, unsafe leaders and gutters; J. Rino, owner.

Greenwich street, No. 320, unsafe wooden cornice; Levi Apgar, owner.

Hudson street, Nos. 294 and 296, unsafe ceilings; Duane Street Methodist Episcopal Church, owner.

West Thirty-sixth street, No. 311, unsafe yard brick fence; William Heller, agent.

Canal street, south-west corner of Mott street, unsafe foundation walls; J. North, owner.

Baxter street, No. 15, unsafe posts, entertics, and weather boards; Mrs. P. Vultee, owner.

Houston street, No. 292, (rear,) unsafe west gable wall; Edna Phelan, owner.

Greene street, No. 169, unsafe wooden gutter and leader; Thomas Donaldson, owner.

Eighth avenue, No. 285, unsafe generally; John B. Hillyer, owner.

Wooster street, No. 64, unsafe rear wall; Henry Specht, owner.

West Broadway, No. 75, unsafe front leader and chimneys; Samuel Widdifield, owner.

Eleventh avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Thirty-fifth street, unsafe roof of extension and chimneys; A. Ward, agent.

Pitt street, No. 9, unsafe smoke-pipe, above roof; B. Fisher, lessee.

Tenth avenue, Nos. 227 and 229, unsafe balcony or front; John Delamater, owner.

First avenue, unsafe front and rear piers; Jacob Mayer, owner.

*Unsafe Chimneys.*

North Moore street, No. 69, James Rice, agent; West Thirty-sixth street, No. 7, Francis Van Winkle, owner; One Hundred and Ninth street, East, No. 232, John Dunn, owner; West Fifty-fourth street, No. 126, Thomas Fealy, owner; Third avenue, No. 2,020, Mrs. Smith, owner, Second avenue, No. 2,108, A. Herrman, owner; Franklin street, No. 134, A. Freytag, owner; Pearl street, No. 308, G. Lyons, agent.

## EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

NEW-YORK.

*By James M. Miller.*

1 five-story iron-front building and lot, No. 359 Broadway, w. s., 54 ft. s. of Franklin st., lot 28x165, and one marble-front building, No. 71 Franklin st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of Broadway, lot 26.10x74 (lots together form an L, buildings cover same) ....$230,000

1 four-story brick store, tenement, and lot, No. 378 8th av., s. e. corner of 29th st., lot 17.10x65 .... 22,250

1 five-story brick building, (front,) one four-story brick house, (rear,) and lot, No. 234 Mott st., e. s., 126.1 ft. s. of Prince st., lot 25x92.5x25.9x92.2 .... 12,870

*By A. H. Muller & Son.*

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 55th st., s. s., 103 ft. e. of Madison av., lot 22x100.5 ....$45,000

*By Richard V. Harnett.*

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 67 Prospect place, s. e. corner of 43d st., lot 17x58 .... $9,760

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Prospect place, e. s., 83.9 ft. n. of 42d st., lot 16.8x58 .... 7,000

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 128th st., s. s., 297.6 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 18.9x99.11 .... 8,560

*By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.*

1 four-story brick store, tenement, and lot, 3d av., s. e. corner of 108th st., lot 17.10x75 ...$12,950

*By Oliver Bryan.*

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 55th st., n. s., 214.11 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 17.10x100.5 .... $8,200

*By Benjamin P. Fairchild.*

1 two-story and basement brick and brown-stone house and lot, No. 259 w. 126th st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 8th av., lot 20x99.11 .... $6,100

*By A. H. Nicolay.*

1 lot, West 64th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.5 .... $2,100

## RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

*Saturday, Feb. 20.*

Chatham st., s. e. corner of Roosevelt st., 100.6x117x50.2x26x54.1x87; Elizabeth C. Gassner and M. B. Cowperthwaite to Bernard M. Cowperthwaite ....$150,000

Charles place, s. w. corner of Walton av., 109.7x100, Morrisania; B. Place to Annie M., wife of J. K. Place .... 1,700

Rivington st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Suffolk st., 22x100; J. Brull and G. Schuhrienen to L. F. Cahn 10,500

23d st., s. s., 337.6 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x98.9; J. G. Cooper to Sarah W. Cooper .... 3,300

26th st., n. s., 505.11 ft. w. of 6th av., 15.5x98.9; W. Schwarzwaelder to D. L. Noyes and W. D. Wines .... 13,500

28th st., n. s., 78.6 ft. w. of Lexington av., 21.6x79.9, except strip off e. s., 59.2 n. ft. of 28th st., 0.6x19.7; Tammisin M. H., wife of A. Bonnell, to J. Harper .... 31,000

30th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; J. Orthaus to O. Breves .... 11,000

44th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av., 100x100.5; W. Wagner to W. H. Vanderbilt .... 23,500

65th st., n. s., 210.6 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x100.5; A. Dowdney to A. Connell .... 2,200

86th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x100.8; J. M. and E. A. Thorp to W. T. Tooker, J. A. Candee, T. J. Irwin, and D. W. Arnold .... 10,000

113th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x99.6; Ellen, wife of J. Dwyer, to Mary A. Straham .... 5,200

214th and 215th sts., 14th av., and Hudson River, the block, 3.144 acres: Cornelius O'Reilly to Joseph De Rivera .... 69,000

Valentine av., part lots Nos. 12 and 13, map south part Peter Valentine farm, 50x250, to 1st st.; Catharine O'Keefe, widow, to James O'Keefe .... 733

1st av., w. s., 63.3 ft. s. of 123d st., 17.10x65.2; D. Leventutt to L. Leithauer, Jr. .... 1,000

3d av., e. s., (No. 1,979,) 25x82; H. Lunny to P. M. Welden .... 15,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Greenwich st., e. s., 24.11 ft. s. of Clarkson st., 25x100, 21 years, per year; Trinity Church to Seaman Lowerre .... $400

Greenwich st., s. e. corner Clarkson st., 24.11x100, 21 years, per year; Trinity Church to Seaman Lowerre .... 700

West Houston st., No. 55, 5 years, per year.... 1,428

55th st., No. 60 West, 28 months, per month.. 200

4th av., No. 2, the second, third, and fourth floors, 5 years, per year .... 3,500

# CITY REAL ESTATE.

**ELEGANT DWELLING. ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOCATIONS IN NEW-YORK.**

No. 3 WEST 56TH ST.,

North side, second house from 5th av., 25 feet front, built by the late David Robins. This house has not only the advantage of his well-deserved reputation, but also of many additional improvements by the present owner, who will sell it at a bargain, in anticipation of going abroad.

This is believed to be the finest situation of any house now offered for sale, being in close proximity to Rev. Dr. Hall's new church, within two blocks of the grand entrance to Central Park, and directly in the rear of the Messrs. Roosevelt and the magnificent mansion of Frederick W. Stevens, Esq.

Permits and further information of V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

LOTS IN WEST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs., for sale.—Three lots, 75 feet by half the block, together with the buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Steam Engine and all machinery and tools required for a well-furnished carpenter's shop may be had with the premises; immediate possession given. For particulars apply to J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

NINTH WARD.—FOR SALE—A PLOT IN Grove st., between Bedford and Bleecker, 84x120, extending through, with 25 feet on Christopher street; terms to suit. Apply to JAMES R. FLOYD, No. 742 Greenwich st. JOHN C. McCARTHY, No. 131 Barrow st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP houses, Nos. 582 and 584 7th av., few doors from Broadway and 42d st., and opposite extensive hotel erecting; will be in a few years a first-class business location; can be had at very reasonable figures. Address OWNER, No. 723 6th av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, high stoop, 20x50, 100 foot lot, 80 feet west of Lexington av., on East 45th st.; complete order: easy terms; house worth $30,000; will sell for $28,000. Apply to M. B. SANFORD, No. 2 Astor place.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A first-class four-story brown-stone residence, beautifully and completely furnished; in perfect order; Columbia College leasehold; for sale at a bargain. E. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—ALL READY FOR IMPROVEMENT.—Four lots on 84th and 85th sts., at much below cost. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

# BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LET—STORES NOS. 5 AND 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

# COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A MAGNIFICENT country residence, with farm of over ninety acres, at Bound Brook, on New-Jersey Central Railroad, thirty miles from New-York; the mansion is large, outbuildings, &c., ample; ice-house filled; would make a fine place for private hotel, seminary, or public institute if required; price $40,000: possession immediately; $25,000 may remain on mortgage to suit purchaser. Apply to E. Y. BELL, No. 43 Wall st., (Jauncey court.)

$2.500.—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, containing seven rooms; terms, $700 down, balance on bond and mortgage. Inquire of Miss MARTIN, on premises, Walnut st., Locust Grove, ten minutes' walk from Winfield Depot; take cars at Hunter's Point, Long Island.

AT NEW-HAMBURG.—FOR SALE OR TO let, fully furnished, a country seat consisting of about sixty acres of land, garden, fruit, &c.; a large dwelling, tenant-house, stable, &c.; three-quarters of a mile from depot. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

**VILLA SITES.**

The loveliest scenery within thirty miles of New-York, splendidly situated on Hudson River, and on Rockland Lake. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 91.

$50.000 WORTH OF MERCHANDISE wanted in exchange for a desirable lot of Iowa lands, at fair prices; will pay some cash. Address, with particulars, PACIFIC, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

# REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
TWELVE HOUSES AND LOTS ON 3D AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 44TH STS., INCLUDING THREE CORNERS.
FIVE HOUSES AND LOTS SOUTH-WEST CORNER 1ST AV. AND 10TH ST.,
AND HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST 9TH, 14TH, AND 34TH STS., AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY CORNER OF CLINTON PLACE AND GREENE ST.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
On THURSDAY, MARCH 4,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors of Acton Smith, deceased, as follows:

THIRD AVENUE.—Brick houses and lots Nos. 587, 589, 591, east side, between 38th and 39th sts.

THIRD AVENUE.—Brick house and lot, No. 622, north-west corner of 40th st.

THIRD AVENUE.—Buildings and lots, Nos. 671, 673, 675, east side, between 42d and 43d sts.

THIRD AVENUE.—Brick houses and lots, Nos. 679 and 683, north-east and south-east corners of 43d st.

THIRD AVENUE.—Brick houses and lots, Nos. 693, 695, 697, east side, between 43d and 44th sts.

FIRST AVENUE AND TENTH STREET.—Five brick houses and lots, Nos. 155, 157, 159, 161 1st av., and No. 240 East 10th st., being on the south-west corner.

EAST NINTH STREET.—Houses and lots, Nos. 317 and 340, between 1st and 2d avs.

EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Brick building and lot, No. 540, west of Avenue B.

EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—Stable and lot, No. 231, between 2d and 3d avs.

CLINTON PLACE, CORNER GREENE STREET.—Four-story brick house and lease of lot, No. 26 Clinton place, south-east corner of Greene st.

Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage.

Book maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

# REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—"DAVENPORT TRUST."

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY.

NORTH-WEST CORNER JOHN AND CLIFF STS.

(Nos. 99 and 101 John, and Nos. 3, 5, and 7 Cliff st.)

having a frontage of 40 feet 5 inches on John st. and 91 feet 2 inches on Cliff st., with an extra depth on the north side of over 100 feet.

ALSO,

SIX HOUSES AND LOTS, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF 9TH AV. AND 32D ST.

Nos. 382, 384, 386, and 388 9th av., and Nos. 384 and 386 West 32d st.,

To be sold at auction

On THURSDAY, Feb. 25,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of A. Norrie, James B. Johnston, and John Taylor Johnston, Trustees of the "DAVENPORT TRUST."

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORNER SPRING AND MARION STS., ON THURSDAY, FEB. 25,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON LEXINGTON AV.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, will sell at auction, On TUESDAY, March 2, at 12 M., at Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone house and lot, No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. By order of COUDERT BROS., Attorneys for Executrix.

# DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—FAVORABLE TERMS—8TH ST., NEAR Broadway, four-story building, 36.6x93, with large hall attached; basement and extensive subcellar; eligible situation for publishing, printing, auction house, hotel, &c.; first floor, very desirable as show-rooms for the exhibition of paintings, manufactured goods, &c., requiring large space. Inquire on the premises of JOHN MATHEWS, No. 82 Nassau st., Room No. 6.

TO RENT AT YONKERS—FURNISHED OR unfurnished for a year, or would lease for longer time, at a very moderate rent, a neat Gothic cottage; ten rooms, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c., also furnace; there are two acres land, plenty of fruit and shade trees, also good stable. Address OWNER, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—A PLEASANT, genteel furnished house in good location, with immediate possession, near New-York depot; rent partly by board if desired. Address McPHERSON, Newark Post Office, N. J.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET, 1ST OF MAY—TWO STORY AND AT tic house, with three-story work-shop in the rear, in Broome st., near Varick. Inquire at No. 16 East 18th st.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house 243 West 42d st., from May 1. Inquire of owner, M. CHAMBERLAIN, 111 West 42d st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

# STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET IN THE DREXEL BUILDING, BROAD AND WALL STS.**

**OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.**

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

**TO LEASE.**

The banking office now occupied by agents of Bank of California,

**Nos. 31 and 33 Pine St.**

Spacious and well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st., or FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO., No. 10 Wall st.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

**WALL ST. OFFICES**

TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

TO LET OR LEASE—FIVE-STORY STORE NO. 637 Broadway; store and basement No. 403 Broadway; store and basement No. 739 Broadway; building No. 7 East 18th st. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, No. 857 Broadway.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

**NO. 11 MAIDEN LANE.**

Office to let on second floor. Apply to FELLOWS, FORSTER & CO.

TO LET—SUPERIOR, LIGHT, AIRY LOFTS, IN first-class building No. 25 Beekman st., with or without power. M. HARD & SON, No. 25 Beekman st.

TO LET—MAIDEN LANE.—FIRST FLOOR AND cellar, No. 78 Maiden lane. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

# HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FLATS WANTED.—BY APRIL 1, TWO FRENCH flats with all modern improvements, in good locality, and where none but first-class families are received. Address TWO FAMILIES, Box No. 287 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

# PROPOSALS.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.**

NEW WOODEN DRAW IN CENTRAL BRIDGE.

Proposals in sealed envelopes for a new wooden draw in the Central or Macomb's Dam Bridge over the Harlem River, will be received by the above-mentioned department at No. 36 Union square, New-York, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

The approximate estimate of the Engineer, of the quantities of new materials required in the draw and the supports on fixed spans, and by which the bids will be tested, is as follows:

4,000 feet, board measure, white oak timber.
39,000 feet, board measure, white pine timber.
26,000 feet, board measure, yellow pine timber.
16,000 feet, board measure, spruce timber.
5,000 pounds of wrought iron.

Contractors must submit only prices for the above-mentioned materials, which prices per foot and per pound are to cover the entire cost of the work.

For full particulars see *City Record*, No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR 2,000 TONS COAL.—Department of Public Charities, until March 3, 1875. See *City Record*.

# PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the directions of the Supreme Court, by an order made the 16th day of February, 1875, that a dividend or distributive payment of the debts of the AMERICAN CHEMICAL WORKS is ready to be made among all those creditors of the said company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained, as follows: 1, all debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States; 2, judgments actually obtained against the said company to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and, 3, all other creditors of such company in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties. Payment will be made at the undersigned's office, No. 265 Broadway, City of New-York, between 12 and 1 o'clock in the forenoon of each day.—Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1875.
f17-1aw3wW GEORGE CAULFIELD, Receiver.

# MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

# STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

# SHIPPING.

**CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.**

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA...WED., Feb. 24 | JAVA.....WED., March 10
ALGERIA...WED., March 3 | *CUBA.....WED., March 17

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY...SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE.....April 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100.....Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.** (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. BEDDOE.....March 2, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....March 9, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....March 16, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH.....March 23, at — —
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....March 30, at — —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

**STATE LINE.**

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, March 10
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, March 24

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway. STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

**RED STAR LINE.**

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

| From Philadelphia. | | From New York. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nederland, | March 13 | Switzerland, | Feb. 26 |
| Vaderland, | April 3 | State of Nevada, | March 22 |

FROM ANTWERP.

| For Philadelphia. | | For New York. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vaderland, | March 10 | State of Nevada, | Feb. 26 |
| | | Switzerland, | March 22 |

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y. JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila. B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

**INMAN LINE.**—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, March 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

**EAGLE LINE.**

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, March 9.
HERDER, Capt. GEUZMER, March 23.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE: PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.**

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE, (Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100; steerage, $50, currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $250, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. Rathbun, Feb. 27, 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. Z. L. TANNER, March 13, 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:

ALASKA.....March 1
CITY OF TOKIO.....March 15

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

**GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE**

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Feb. 24.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Feb. 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,** THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 3, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

# SHIPPING.

**ANCHOR LINE.**

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations. INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line. Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

**NATIONAL LINE.**

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River. TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

The Queen..March 6, 3 P. M.
England..March 13.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

France.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.** FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, March 6.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

**FOR HAVANA DIRECT.**

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 25
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 2
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, March 11

**FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,** CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 2
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, March 30

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 3 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

**ATLAS MAIL LINE.**

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ALPS.....Feb. 23.
ETNA.....March 13.

HAYTI.

ANDES.....Feb. 25.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ATLAS.....March 4.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas. Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

**NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.**

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

**WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS. SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.**

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:

Othello, Thursday, Feb. 25. | Yeddo, Thursday, April 1.
Virago, Thursday, Mar. 18. | Columbo, Th'sday, April 15.

Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route. First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency. Apply at the offices of CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., Agents, No. 56 South st., three doors west from Wall st.

# PERSONAL.

**INFORMATION WANTED.—REWARD.**

ROBERT MORRISON, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, left Montreal, Canada, where he had resided for some years, about the year 1867, and is supposed to be dead. A reward will be given for any satisfactory information regarding him. Address, MARGARET MORRISON, Office of *Scottish American*, New-York.

# SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA THERESA BICKNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-second day of December, 1874.
d23-1aw6mW JOSEPH I. BICKNELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A. RAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 254 West 52d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
d2-1aw6mW* BENJAMIN RAY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY RUTGERS REMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1874.
PHŒNIX REMSEN, ALEXANDER S. WEBB, ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, GEORGE G. WATERS, WILLIAM H. KANE, Executors.
d2-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next.—Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.
JOHN N. BEEKMAN, JAMES H. BEEKMAN, WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN, Executors.
Ja20-1aw6m-W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.
o7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the first day of September, 1874. JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.
s2-1aw6mW*

# BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY E. DIBBLEE, DAVID P. BINGLEY, and JOHN J. KRAUSS, (partners heretofore composing the firm of H. E. Dibblee & Co.,) Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at my office, No. 107 Grand street, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the book accounts, debts, and claims of every nature and kind, now due and owing to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. Also, one gold watch. Terms of sale, cash. A list of the claims to be sold, containing the names and last known addresses of the debtors, and the amounts of the several debts, can be seen any day at my said office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Dated this 23d day of February, A. D. 1875.
f24-1aw3wW* JAMES R. CLARK, JR., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES AUSTIN and WILLIAM K. AUSTIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of James Austin and William K. Austin, (composing the late firm of James Austin & Co.,) of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1875.
JOSEPH LORD, Assignee, No. 130 Duane street, New-York City.
f24-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MONMOUTH H. CHAMBERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Monmouth H. Chambers, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1875.
THOMAS MACKELLAR, No. 7 Pine st., Assignee.
f24-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. HOYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of John H. Hoyer, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1875. LEONARD K. SMITH, Assignee.
f24-1aw3wW*

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

**No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,**

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**ATTENTION, LADIES.**

Capable servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., for City or country, now waiting for situations at Carpenter's Agency, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS** ready; competent cooks or house-workers; German, English, French; for City or country; at reduced wages. Also male help, and Chinamen for all work. Ready at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

**AT NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.,** Mrs. HARDMAN, select servants, Protestant, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, Swedish; City or country; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

**AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN AND** English office, can be engaged first-class servants for all capacities. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

**A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS** German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A neat, tidy girl, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; is a quick, orderly chamber-maid, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER-work or chamber-work and sewing in a private family; no objections to the country; three and a half years' reference from last place. Call at No. 202 East 27th st., near 3d av., third floor.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A German girl, well recommended; has good references as to competency and character; is neat, willing, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at or address No. 206 East 26th st., first floor.

**COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A SCOTCH mother and daughter, where they can do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business thoroughly; makes best soups, bread, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer; chamber-maid is neat and tidy and a good waitress; both have good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A respectable woman as good family cook; makes nice soups, desserts, &c.; also bread and biscuit; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A well-recommended young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer, and a willing, well-tempered young woman. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, WHO is thoroughly experienced in cooking, also baking; is very economical, a thorough good manager; has the best of testimonials from former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

**COOK.**—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in every branch of cooking for a private family or boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

**COOK.**—BY A FRENCH WOMAN WHO IS A VERY good bourgeoise cook; can make bread, and would do a little washing; keeps her kitchen in order; has City references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

**COOK AND LAUNDRESS.**—BY AN ACTIVE, well-recommended North of Ireland Protestant; understands good work; is strictly temperate and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up one flight.

**COOK.**—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, &c., also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

**COOK.**—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SUPERIOR cook, washer, and ironer is a good baker, &c.; would be willing to do general house-work in a small family. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 269 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

**COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY TWO REspectable girls, one to cook and assist with the washing, and one to do chamber-work and fine washing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 203 East 37th st.

**COOK.**—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is a nice, tidy, willing girl; a good worker; can cook anything in her line; is a good baker; best references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

**COOK.**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 459 7th av., near 35th st.

**COOK, &c.**—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to engage one day in the week to do cooking, washing, or any other work; good reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th st., two flights up, front.

**COOK, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; good washer and ironer, and baker; no objection to a boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th st., two flights up, front.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; excellent cook, good baker; understands all kinds of game, soups, &c.; best reference from last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th st.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, WITH a kitchen-maid; she is first-class in either hot or cold; is a fine artistic cook with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

**COOK—LAUNDRESS.**—BY TWO EXPERIENCED women; one as cook, the other as laundress; both thoroughly competent, and have excellent City references. Call at No. 220 East 29th st.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understands meats, poultry, and game, and all kinds of cooking; best City references. Call at No. 249 West 30th st.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH PROTESTANT cook, either with kitchen-maid or without; either in City or country. Can be seen at French office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

**COOK.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook, or to do general house-work; has first-class reference from present employers. Call at or address No. 219 West 13th st.

**COOK, &c.**—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer, in City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, speaking no English. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

**COOK.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 329 3d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

**COOK.**—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; a first-class baker and pastry cook; ten years' City reference. Call at No. 477 7th av.

**COOK.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, and iron; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 241 West 26th st.

**DRESSMAKING.**—A young girl wishes a few more customers by the day; is a good assistant to a dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address O. B., No. 255 West 27th st.

**GOVERNESS, &c.**—BY A LADY AS NURSERY governess, housekeeper, and teaches English, French, music; is a good housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing. Any one wanting an invaluable person, with the best references, address Heywood, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

**GOVERNESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG Swiss nursery governess, or young ladies' or misses' maid; speaks several languages and has good references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; has a little girl that she wishes with her; will work for moderate wages; City or country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German woman, in a small private family where she could have her child with her; she is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Address Caroline, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**HOUSEWORK.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO general housework in a small family, or take care of children; reference if required. Call for two days at No. 319 East 35th st., first floor.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan lady, in a plain family, or will travel with a lady; a Christian home desired; reference given. Address M. T., box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—BY A YOUNG GERMAN widow, who understands a little English, as housekeeper. Call or address for two days, A. O., care of Wm. Balse, No. 700½ 5th av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**HOUSEKEEPER OF TENEMENT-HOUSE** or Houses.—By an American man and wife; best of references given. Call at No. 217 West 28th st., third floor, back.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—UNDERSTANDS COOKING and washing. Apply at No. 43 Taylor st., Williamsburg.

**KITCHEN-MAID.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS, NEAT, tidy girl, with good City references, as kitchen-maid; is a good worker and understands vegetables and poultry. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; cut and fit all kinds of family sewing; good hair-dresser and dress-maker; operator; good City reference. Address B. D., Box NO. 306 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as lady's maid; good hair-dresser; active and obliging; would travel with a family to Europe; good City reference. Call at No. 261 West 38th st.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

**LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A respectable Protestant girl. Apply at No. 38 West 28th st., present employer's.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A STRONG, ABLE, AND competent laundress; can furnish the best of references from former employer; can do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, puffing, &c.; would not object to do some chamber-work. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A STEADY, WELL-EXPErienced woman, who is a good family laundress; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress, who understands her business thoroughly; five years' best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WIDOW woman as thorough nurse; fully competent to take charge of a young child, or would wait on an invalid lady; has lived in a gentleman's family; first-class reference; will travel if required; no incumbrance. Call at No. 123 West 24th st.; ring bell No. 12.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN as nurse to growing children, and will do plain sewing; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, (PROTestant,) as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

**NURSE, &c.**—BY A SMART YOUNG GIRL, AS nurse and seamstress; is a neat operator on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; best of reference. Address Angela Eagan, in care of Mrs. Powell, No. 762 2d av., near 41st st.

**NURSE.**—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-class nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., 645 6th av., near 38th st.

**NURSE OR MAID**—TO AN ELDERLY LADY.—By a respectable Protestant woman; best of City references; no objection to the country or to travel. Call, for two days, at Mrs. Cullman's, No. 346 West 25th st., top floor.

**NURSE.**—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, NO INCUMbrance, wishes a baby to bring up on the bottle, (or older,) at her residence; good care and attention; good reference. Apply at No. 38 West 13th st., two flights up, front.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl as child's nurse; can speak English; good reference from her present employers. Call or address No. 117 East 28th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL residing with her parents to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 345 East 18th st., first floor.

**NURSE.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO TAKE CARE OF children and do light chamber-work; two years' City references. Call at No. 237 East 59th st.

**NURSE.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND SEAMstress, with good City references. Can be seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

**NURSE.**—BY A LADY FOR A COMPETENT, reliable infant's nurse, or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel. Call or address No. 31 Madison av.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH excellent references, as thorough seamstress; can sew by hand or machine; speaks good English; is quiet, nice, and agreeable; wages not so much an object. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress and nurse; could do light chamber-work and wait on a lady; can cut and fit and operate; best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

**SEAMSTRESS, &c.**—BY A RESPECTABLE young English Protestant girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or chamber-work and waiting; City reference. Address No. 304 West 40th st.

**SEAMSTRESS.** — BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress and to wait on ladies; is a good dress-maker; best City reference. Call, or address No. 1,276 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

**SEAMSTRESS, &c.**—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl; Protestant; a neat sewer, and can wait on a lady; has good City references; will do some chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as seamstress; one who is capable of dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; by the day or month; City reference. Call for two days at No. 275 8th av.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced Protestant waitress who has several years' reference; can fulfill the duties of parlor-maid or chambermaid, and is efficient in either capacity. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

**WASHING.**—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS SOLICITS washing at her house, or would go out by the day; can flute and polish; best reference. Apply at No. 131 West 28th st., first floor, back room.

**WASHING.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day at washing and ironing or house-cleaning. Call at No. 324 East 33d st.

### MALES.

**A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD CHARGE OF** the books of a bank, wants a position as cashier or a place of trust in a bank or other business; highest references from City banks. Address EMPIRE, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

**BUTLER.**—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man servant as butler in a private family; has first-class City reference; fully understands his duties. Address Butler, Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses, and respectful, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best of City reference. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; will recommend him in every particular; is a careful driver; an excellent groom; strictly temperate; married; no encumbrance. Call or address Coachman, No. 118 West 33d st., private stable.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY AN ABLE-bodied young man as first-class coachman and groom; willing and obliging; can be highly recommended. Call or address Mr. Joseph Cummings, No. 45 Duane st., for M. C.

**COACHMAN OR GROOM.**—BY A COACHMAN; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; twelve months' City reference; several years previous. Address C. D., care London Harness Agency, No. 20 East 14th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT, unmarried;) understands his duties perfectly; willing and civil; present employer disposing of horses; first-class City recommendations. Call or address J., No. 146 West 31st st., private stable.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A GOOD COACHMAN, WHO IS well recommended; has lived eight years in his last place. Can be seen at William Drennan's stable, corner of 37th st. and 7th av.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS long experience in this City, and can come well recommended. Call or address for two days, J. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

**FARMER—DAIRY AND POULTRY.**—BY AN American Protestant married man, aged forty-three years, a native of Orange County, N. Y., and is thoroughly experienced in all other branches of farming, dairy work, machinery, &c.; wife is a first-class butter and cheese maker, and a good carer of poultry; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**GARDENER.**—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN Protestant man, who can lay out grounds, do flower and vegetable gardening, manage hot and cold graperies, green houses, &c.; in fact an experienced gardener, and at the same time willing to make himself useful; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**GARDENER.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; MARried; is well experienced in greenhouse and graperies, cultivation of fruits and vegetables, and has practical knowledge in laying out and improving places; reference unexceptionable for capability and sobriety. Address C. H., Henderson's seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st., for four days.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson and Willcox & Gibbs machines wishes a few more engagements by the day; understands thoroughly cutting and fitting all kinds of ladies' and children's clothes; children's clothes a specialty; terms $2 per day. Address M. H. W., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**GARDENER.**—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, aged thirty; no family; understands the care of graperies, lawns, greenhouses, fruits, vegetables; none need apply but those who have a cottage; good City references. Address for two days J. H., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**GARDENER.**—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED Englishman without children; wife is a good laundress, and would do the washing for the family if desired; would like a place with cottage. Call on or address J. B., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**GARDENER.**—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, as first-class gardener; understands thoroughly the care of green-house, and hot and cold grapery; wife will assist, if required. Can be seen Wednesday and Thursday, all the day, at No. 445 West 41st st.

**GARDENER OR FARMER, OR BOTH IF RE**quired.—Is fully competent in all branches of both; has had twenty-five years' experience in this country; no incumbrance but himself and wife; both Scotch. Address T. M., Mott Haven Post Office, N. Y.

**GARDENER.**—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED Englishman without children; wife is a good laundress, and would do the washing for the family if desired; would like a place with cottage. Call on or address J. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

**GARDENER.**—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS gardener, who came with him five years' ago; recommendations unsurpassed. Address Gardener, Fordham, N. Y.

**GARDENER.**—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN; sober and industrious; thoroughly understands the care of flowers, fruit trees, and vegetables; is willing and obliging. Call for B. K., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

**GARDENER—COOK.**—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as gardener, wife as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to one horse or cow. Address or call on T. R., for two days, at seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

**GARDENER.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; one in family; best of reference given. Address Gardener, Tremont Post Office, N. Y.

**USEFUL MAN.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, lately landed, on a gentleman's place, to work with a gardener, or assist in the stable; would make himself useful; wages not so much an object as a respectable employer. Call or address T. G., No. 70 Market st., New-York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES

**USEFUL MAN.**—ANY GENTLEMAN THAT WANTS a man to take care of horses, harness, and carriages, good milker, and a good plowman, with reference, will address Good Man, Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

**WAITER, &C.**—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT single man, who is a good waiter and general indoor servant, who is strictly temperate in his habits willing and obliging, and very attentive to his duties; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's Institute, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**WAITER.**—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE COLORed man as first-class waiter in a private family, or in a restaurant; understands the proper care of dining-room, &c.; good City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

**WAITER.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

**WAITER.**—BY A LADY, FOR A YOUNG ENGLISHman; speaks French and Spanish; who is willing to be generally useful. Address B. G., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITER.**—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; HAS the highest personal references from the first families in this City. Address A. B., Box No. 169 Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

**WAITER.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman as first-class waiter in a private family; fully competent; City references. Address G. W., care of Mundorff, No. 354 4th av.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED.**

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.

H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

**WANTED**—ON THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT, A MAN and wife without incumbrance; the man to take charge of a vegetable garden and lawn, and the woman a good plain cook. Address J. C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

**WANTED.**—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; also chamber-maid and waitress, with good references; German, Swedish, or Scotch girls preferred. Apply at No. 66 East 34th st., before 12 M.

**WANTED**—A NORTH-GERMAN GIRL, SPEAKING English, as chamber-maid. Apply at No. 10 East 35th st. on Wednesday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock. Good references required.

**WANTED.**—AN ENGLISH OR SWEDISH FIRST-class cook; must be Protestant; wages good. Call at No. 108 East 27th st.

**WANTED**—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

**WANTED**—A GOOD LAUNDRESS; MUST BE willing to do waiting in a private family; City reference required. No. 50 University place.

**WANTED.**—A LEADER FOR A BRASS BAND, ONE who is also a shoemaker or a carpenter preferred. Address INSTITUTION, Station C, New-York.

**WANTED**—A FRENCH NURSE TO TAKE CARE of one child and do plain sewing. Call at No. 104 5th av. for two days, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

## RAILROADS.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**

**THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.**

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON** RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

**NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.**

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

**WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-**port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

## EXCURSIONS.

**STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCUR**sions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

**No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,**

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**ROOMS WITH BOARD.**—ONE LARGE SQUARE and one single room to let, with first-class table and appointments, (sunny front;) references given and required. No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

**AT NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST.**—GENTLEMEN can find pleasant apartments with first-class board, attendance, freedom, and comfort of home. References.

**NO. 5 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.**—A large room and bed-room, communicating, on third floor, with board. House and appointments first class. References exchanged.

**NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.**—A LARGE ROOM; also a single one, for gentlemen, in a house first-class in all its appointments; table excellent; references.

**FURNISHED ROOMS.** — NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

**NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.** NEAR BROADWAY.—Parlor floor, three large rooms; private bath-room, closets, &c.; with private table or without board; references.

**NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN** 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, an entire second floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other rooms; highest references.

**NO. 6 EAST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.**—ENtire third floor, handsomely furnished, to let with or without private table; unexpectedly vacated by parties going South; references exchanged.

**TWO SUNNY SECOND-STORY FRONT** rooms, also, a single room, to rent, with board, to parties seeking a refined home No. 61 West 17th st.

**NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.**—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with strictly first-class board.

**ONE FOURTH STORY FRONT ROOM TO** rent to one or two gentlemen, with board; reference required. No. 23 West 26th st.

**NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.**—TO LET, WITH BOARD, double and single rooms for gentlemen; table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

**NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.**—FRONT ROOM ON fourth floor, with board; southern exposure. References exchanged.

**MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS** offering a very desirable first floor, with private table.

**NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.**—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for gentlemen, double room, from March 1.

**NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.**—HANDSOME THIRD-floor room for gentleman and wife; superior board.

## BOARD WANTED.

**WANTED**—BOARD IN EXCHANGE FOR TUITION by a lady; experienced teacher of German, French, English, and Spanish, (spoken,) and music (piano.) Address INSTR. W., Box No. 324, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S**

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

**DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES,**

No. 82 5th av., corner 14th st.
Particulars in circulars.

## AUCTION SALES.

**MASTER'S SALE.**

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the

26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,

at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, FEB. 20, 1875.

**THE INTEREST MATURING** MARCH 1, 1875, on the fifteen-year eight per cent. convertible bonds of this company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after Monday, March 1, 1875. JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** OF THE AMERican Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, declared this day a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 27 until March 11.—New-York, Feb. 8, 1875. M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE** coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, falling due March 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.

**FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.**

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of March next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier.

**THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF MARCH,** 1875, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

ADAMS EARL, President.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO.** 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.

Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.

H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,**

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

**Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.**

Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAYNES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION**

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,**

Corner 6th av. and 12th st.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.

Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

JOHN B. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

**FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,** CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.**

Proprietor and Manager..........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

**A BIG SUCCESS!**

**THE BIG BONANZA!**

HOUSES CROWDED. LAUGHTER INCESSANT.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30.

**WALLACK'S.**

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

FIFTEENTH WEEK of the engagement of MR. DION BOUCICAULT, who will appear EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, in his own Irish play, THE SHAUGHRAUN. 100TH TO 107TH PERFORMANCE.

Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard Edwin. Mesdames Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell, will appear.

**GIROFLE-GIROFLA** at the PARK THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Lecocq's charming Spectacular Opera Bouffe, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

MLLE. GEOFFROY..........as..........GIROFLE-GIROFLA
M. DE QUERCEY..........as..........MOURZOUK

Mlle. KID, DOREL, VANDAME, M. VALAIRE, M. VALTER, also appear in the leading characters.

Operatic chorus and orchestra led by M. Van Gehl.
Scenery by Matt Morgan, Marston, Voegtlin.
Costumes from Paris.
Secure seats in advance to avoid the crush.

SPECIAL.—Mr. Stuart is happy to announce the recovery and reappearance of MLLE. MINELLI, this evening, in her original character of MARASQUIN.

**COLOSSEUM.** BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

| EVERY DAY AT 2. | THE UNIQUE CYCLORAMA OF PARIS, WITH STORM EFFECTS. Scientific Entertainments in LECTURE ROOM. | EVERY EVENING, AT 8. |
|---|---|---|
| ADMISSION 50c. | | CHILDREN 25c. |

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.,
THE BIG BANANAS.
HE KNEW HE WAS RIGHT.
CLOTILDE; OR, THE BRUISED HEART.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2. Seats secured.

**"GRACE GREENWOOD."**—ASSOCIATION Hall, Feb. 27. "Mismated; or, The Lament of Mrs. Hiram Moses." A satire. Tickets at Carrillo's, No. 825 Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

# VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

**16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.**

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

**AGENCY OF Merchants' Bank of Canada,**

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital..........$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up..........7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

**PROPOSALS FOR $985,600.**

STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, March 4, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $985,600 of Stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:

Assessment Fund Stock, authorized by section 7, chapter 565, of the laws of 1865, payable Nov. 1, 1910, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November..........$685,600

Assessment Fund Stock, as above, principal payable in amounts of $100,000 in one, two, and three years respectively, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November..$300,000

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see *City Record*.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb. 19, 1875.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BOND-HOLDERS.**—The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company adopted the following resolution on the 5th of January instant:

*Whereas*, This company has applied to Congress for aid to complete its road by a Government guarantee of interest on its bonds hereafter to be issued, and whereas, it is desirable that the holders of this company's first mortgage bonds should meet for conference and action concerning their interests generally, and especially in relation to any action Congress may take on the company's application now pending before it; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Secretary call a meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to be held in its office, in New-York City, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, to take action in the premises.

Pursuant to the above resolution, the holders of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are requested to meet at its office, No. 23 5th av., New-York City, at noon of the 18th day of March, 1875.

SAMUEL WILKESON, Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1875.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-**holders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, 20th inst., and reopened on March 4.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

**LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY.**

NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, FEB. 10, 1875.

**NOTICE.**—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-holders and election of a President and Directors of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in the city of PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to 27th inst., both days inclusive.

WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. [illegible], 1875.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE** Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1875.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-**holders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 9, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the company's general office. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

**CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI** AND INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO.—Stockholders of the above road, who are opposed to the Board of Direction elected last year by the Atlantic and Great Western interest, are requested to send their proxies at once to

LELAND BROTHERS & CO.,
Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau st., New-York.

Election at Cleveland March 3.

**ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

**POPULAR LOAN.**

TEN-DOLLAR BONDS.—GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (consolidated) participating in the allotment for redemption, to take place at Jacksonville, Fla., March 1, 1875. For sale by

BYINGTON & CO., No. 263 Broadway.

**JUST PUBLISHED.**

A discussion of one of the most important railroad questions of the times. "C., C. and I. C." and the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD GUARANTEE. Price 20 cents. Trade supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau st., New-York.

**NOTICE.**—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 9, 1875, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. MILLER F. MOORE, Secretary.

**N. Y. MUTUAL GAS, GREAT WEST'N INS., NATIONAL TRUST, FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH, AND N. Y. GUARANTY & INDEMNITY STOCKS**

Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**

NO. 59 WALL ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON** City property. $10,000, $8,000, $7,000, $5,000, $4,000. JOHN H. HEDLEY, No. 59 Nassau st.

**ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-**York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT HIPPODROME.**

LAST FOUR DAYS IN NEW-YORK!
LAST FOUR DAYS IN NEW-YORK!
LAST FOUR DAYS IN NEW-YORK!
LAST FOUR DAYS IN NEW-YORK!

| WEDNESDAY, | THURSDAY, | FRIDAY, | SATURDAY, |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 24, 1875. | Feb. 25, 1875. | Feb. 26, 1875. | Feb. 27, 1875. |

POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT TO PREPARE FOR THE TRIUMPHAL TOUR THROUGH THE LARGER CITIES OF THE EASTERN, MIDDLE, AND WESTERN STATES.

EXTRAORDINARY TROTTING RACES EVERY NIGHT.
EXTRAORDINARY TROTTING RACES EVERY NIGHT.

GRAND TRIALS OF SPEED BY THE FASTEST HORSES OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

LARGEST AUDIENCES OF THE SEASON. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 24, Grand Match, mile heats, best three in five, between the famous trotters DAN CASTELLO, ridden by John Murphy, and MARY M., ridden by Ben Mace

SECOND RACE.—Mile and repeat. Following entries: Bessie, Diamond, Harry, Rosebud, Longfellow, Jim Hunter.

Great Jerome Park running races and all the daring Young Ladies' Hurdle and Flat Races, Roman Chariot Races, &c., afternoon and evening.

MONDAY, March 1, commencement at the Hippodrome of the great 500-mile challenge walk by the pedestrians Edward Payson Weston and Prof. Judd.

**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

SIXTY-EIGHTH TO SEVENTY-FIFTH TIME of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27, ELEVENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

**THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES,** SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

SLAVE SONGS OF THE SOUTH.

**THE HAMPTON COLORED STUDENTS,**

A BAND OF TEN EX-SLAVE STUDENTS from the Normal College at Hampton, Va., will give ONE GRAND CONCERT in the SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, Corner 5th av. and 21st st., THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1875.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Doors open at 7; concert commences at 8 o'clock.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE,** NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

The new spectacular extravaganza, entitled, KING DING DONG.

NINETEEN HUNDRED-POUND BALLET TROUPE!

Ten delicate, fragile, young he-male danseuses.

Mr. LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT, Mr. JOHN C. STEWART, Mr. George H. Coes, Miss Jennie Morgan, Miss Emeline Young, Mr. Sol Smith Russell, the Garnellas, Mr. John Hart, &c.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LAST WEEK.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE **AMERICAN SOCIETY** OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLORS, NOW OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST., from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 until 10 P. M. ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS every day this week. Will close Saturday evening, Feb. 27, 1875.

**FIFTEENTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.**—Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, S. AUSTEN PEARCE, Mus. Bac. Oxon, his sixth appearance in New-York. Vocalist, Miss SARAH WOOD. Admission, 25 cents.

## INSTRUCTION.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE**

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

**COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

**MRS. M. S. PARKS'** BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will open its next term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

**CHARLIER INSTITUTE,** NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

**DREW LADIES' SEMINARY,** CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

**GIRARD INSTITUTE,** NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

**UNSURPASSED** PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Terms made most reasonable. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

**ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

**$250** FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. INDS, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

**CLAVERACK** College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

## TEACHERS.

**A FOREIGN LADY INTENDS TO SPEND** two years in Germany and France to educate her children, and would like the charge of a young miss, to superintend her studies; unexceptionable references are required. Address M. S., Brooklyn Post Office.

**WANTED**—A TEACHER FOR A SMALL SCHOOL of advanced pupils a short distance in the country; music, French, drawing, and English required; salary moderate. Call or address No. 441 East 52d st.

**A YOUNG LADY** FROM THE NORTH OF GERmany gives lessons for 30 cents per lesson. Address, TEACHER OF GERMAN, No. 100 East 23d st.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1875.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of PECK & WANDELL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by JOSHUA S. PECK, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation. (Signed) JOSHUA S. PECK, JOHN C. WANDELL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1875.

**THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY** formed a copartnership under the firm name of J. S. PECK & SON, and will continue the business of buying and selling masons' building materials, heretofore carried on by PECK & WANDELL. Offices and yards at foot of 30th st., North River; foot of 48th st., East River; foot of Spring st., North River.

(Signed) JOSHUA S. PECK, NATHAN PECK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1875.

**WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, KNOWN AS** the firm name of STOUT & QUICK, as dealers in groceries at No. 131 Clinton place, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent.

GEORGE W. STOUT.
ABRAM QUICK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1875.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNDER** the firm name of HUGHES & DUNHAM expires this day by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

T. W. B. HUGHES,
S. T. DUNHAM.

**WE HAVE FORMED A PARTNERSHIP** under the name of WILLIAM A. STEPHENS & Co., and will continue the banking business at No. 25 Pine st.

WM. A. STEPHENS,
H. BLENNERHASSETT.

New-York, Feb. 8, 1875.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES,** AND HORSE clothing, large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**SECRETARY AND TREASURER WANTED** March 1, for a Manufacturing Company in this City.—Party must be fully competent, and furnish A1 references, and will be required to invest $10,000 to $15,000 in stock, which will pay twenty-five to thirty per cent. Salary $150 per month. Applicants must give real name and address to secure attention. Address FULTON, Box No. 114 *Times* office.

**A GENTLEMAN WHO INTENDS SAILING** for England about the middle of March, will execute commissions or attend to business in any part of Great Britain, or if necessary, on the Continent. Address G. T., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

**$2,000.**—FINEST HAT STORE ON 3D av.; elegantly fitted up. Apply on the premises, No. 2,128 3d av.

**COUNTRY STORE**—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR Sale—Forty miles from City by Harlem Railroad. J. J. BANKS, Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

**No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,**

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PERFECTION!

**BOKER'S BITTERS.**

**Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.**

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ADELAIDE RISTORI—MARCHESA DEL GRILLO.**

NOW ON HER FAREWELL TOUR OF THE WORLD.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Messrs. Maurice Grau and Chizzola would respectfully inform the public that Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI, (the Marchioness del Grillo,) accompanied by her complete dramatic company, sailed from Havana for this City last Monday, per steam-ship Crescent City, and is expected to arrive here on Friday or Saturday of this week.

Her reappearance on the American stage and inauguration of her farewell performances in the United States will take place at THE LYCEUM THEATRE, the scene of her former memorable triumphs, on TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, at 8 o'clock, in her original character of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.** THE RISTORI SEASON.

Messrs. MAURICE GRAU and CHIZZOLA respectfully announce that

THE RISTORI SEASON IN NEW-YORK

(positively limited to twelve nights and three matinees)

will be inaugrated at the Lyceum Theatre

on TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, AT 8 O'CLOCK,

by the production of Giacommetti's tragedy,

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,

with Mme. RISTORI in the title rôle, of which she was the original representative.

The SALE OF RESERVED SEATS, the price of which has been fixed at $1 50, $2, and $2 50, (according to location,) will commence at the box-office of the Lyceum Theatre and Schirmer's music store on TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, Feb. 25, at 9 o'clock.

**RISTORI.** SALE OF SEATS TO-MORROW.

The sale of seats for the first week of Mme. RISTORI'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES will commence at the box office of the LYCEUM THEATRE and Schirmer's Music Store, on TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Scale of prices for Reserved Seats:

| | |
|---|---|
| Proscenium boxes.......... | $20 00 |
| Orchestra sofas, stalls, and balcony fauteils.......... | 2 50 |
| Dress-circle stalls.......... | 2 00 |
| Second balcony stalls.......... | 1 50 |

N. B.—To avoid speculation no more than six seats will be sold to any one person.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.** TOOLE'S LAST NIGHTS.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF TOOLE.

THE GREAT TRIAL OF BARDELL VS. PICKWICK.
SERGEANT BUZFUZ..........MR. J. L. TOOLE

After which Mr. Toole will also deliver his celebrated Burlesque Lecture and give his imitations of Popular Actors. To be followed by (for the first time here)

THE STEEPLECHASE; or, "TOOLE IN THE PIGSKIN."
TITTUMS (his original character)....MR. J. L. TOOLE
To conclude with DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
JOHN GRUMLEY..........Mr. J. L. TOOLE
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF Mr. TOOLE, Kenny's Comedy SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES,
Billy Lackaday..........Mr. J. L. TOOLE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—LAST TOOLE MATINEE.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2,
THE GREAT DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE YEAR.

Reappearance on the American stage of the world's greatest Tragedienne, Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI, in her original rôle of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.** GRAND SUCCESS.

JARRETT and PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

# HENRY V.

Begins evenings at 7:45; SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

# GRAND OPERA BALL,

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 24,

Under the patronage of

A committee of distinguished gentlemen.

THREE TROUPES OF FRENCH GROTESQUE DANCERS, GASTONS, PIOUX-PIOUX, FUNAMBULES, LA DANSE DES INSECTES.

One Hundred Persons in Exquisitely Fantastic Costume.

Tickets at Decker's, No. 33 Union Square, Academy of Music, Delmonico's, No. 114 Broadway, Committee Room, No. 27 Union Square, and all first-class hotels and ticket offices.

**"SINGIN SKEWL"**

BY THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF HOWARD MISSION,

IN ANCIENT COSTUME.

STEINWAY HALL,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

Aunt POLLY BASSET, ye Skewl Marm,

will bite ye tuninge forke and beate ye tyme at eight by ye towne clock.

N. B.—Ye price to enter will be foure York shillins.

**MACCABE.**—LAST NIGHT BUT NINE OF MR. FREDERIC MACCABE, whose triumphant engagement in New-York is interrupted at the height of its brilliant success by imperative business appointments in Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere.

**MACCABE'S FINAL REPRESENTATIONS** IN NEW-YORK.—LAST TEN NIGHTS of those marvels of delineations, "THE WANDERING MINSTRELS," "MISS MARY MAY," "THE FASCINATING FELLOW," and "SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN."

**MACCABE.**—ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., EVERY EVENING AT 8, MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2, in all his great and original assumption of Characters, Songs, Improvisations, and Sartorial Surprises, as performed during the past eleven weeks at Robinson Hall, to the largest and most discriminating audiences, and avowedly the most fashionable, of the season. Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

## MUSICAL.

**M. M. MERRELL,**

**NO. 8 UNION SQUARE,** (No. 165 4th av.)

A LARGE STOCK OF

**PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,**

To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

**A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT** AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

## LECTURES.

**MR. DE CORDOVA**

Will deliver his highly popular and amusing lecture, THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION, AT STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1875, For the benefit of THE N. Y. M. COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Can be had at the College, No. 301 Lexington av., and at Steinway Hall; also at Hudnut's drug store.

Lecture commences precisely at 8 o'clock.

**COOPER INSTITUTE,**

(ROOM NO. 24,) FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

HERE AND THERE, THROUGH THE HISTORY OF ITALY, lecture by Prof. A. NOBILE, in which he will speak of Dante, Macchiavelli, Galileo, Mazzini, Cavour, and Garibaldi. Signor NOBILE will also recite in four different languages. Admission, $1; tickets to be had at Christen's, book-seller, No. 77 University place, and at Cooper Institute office.

## FINE ARTS.

**ART.**

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS RECENTLY IMPORTED, TOGETHER WITH A COLLECTION OF A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN, EMBRACING FINE SPECIMENS OF AMERICAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AND SPANISH ART. GOOD EXAMPLES OF THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS WILL BE FOUND:

| | |
|---|---|
| David Cox, | Brissot, |
| David Roberts, | Simonetti, |
| J. Crome, | Detti, |
| W. Knell, | Compte-Calix, |
| A. Bouvier, | Specefico, |
| W. Cruickshank, | Saunier, |
| E. Richardson, | Len Kate, |
| T. L. Rowbotham, | Mignot, |
| Sam. Prout, | F. O. C. Darley, |
| C. Pearson, | E. Murray, |
| T. C. Dibden, | A. Calame, |
| E. Penley, | Pessini, |
| G. Hall, | Compi, |
| J. Price, | Didiont, |
| J. Drummond, | Jatnie, |
| J. Varley, | Meneghini, |
| J. Salmon, | George Washington, |
| Paul Marney, | W. Craig, |
| T. Collier, | Descamps, |
| S. Taylor, | Levorati, |

and many others.

The above are now on free exhibition, day and evening, and will be sold at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th av., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 25 and 26, at 8 o'clock.

The above water-colors are all elegantly framed, and will be sold with the picture.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

**FINE ARTS.**

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

PICTURES AND FRAMES SOLD AS ONE LOT.

REOPENING OF THE OLD SOMERVILLE GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY, WITH A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS, MANY OF WHICH HAVE NEVER BEEN EXHIBITED IN THIS COUNTRY, EMBRACING SPECIMENS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS:

| | |
|---|---|
| F. E. Church, | Follentine, |
| A. Bierstadt, | Vinter, |
| S. J. Guo, | Meadows, |
| V. Nehlig, | E. Accard, |
| T. B. Read, | N. Diaz, |
| Van Elton, | L. Loloir, |
| Mignot, | Amberg, |
| Kolte, | Vernier, |
| Kinvassy, | Vester, |
| Hierring, | De Leeuw, |
| G. Clare, | Gertz, |
| Larra, | Bennett, |
| Pinchart, | Broome, |
| Van der Onders, | A. Morris, |
| Rosenboom, | Girardet, |
| Brutt, | and many others. |

The above are now on free exhibition, day and evening, at No. 845 Broadway, and will be sold by auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 2 and 3, at 8 o'clock.

The above are all elegantly framed in the latest and most elegant style. R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

*SECOND SESSION....FEB. 23.*

## SENATE.

The first business on the calendar, from the Committee on the Library, was called up, being the bill making further provision for the accommodation of the Library of Congress. It proposes to erect a new building in Judiciary square.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, offered a substitute, authorizing the extension of the western front of the Capitol building, not to exceed thirty-four feet, and proposing an appropriation of $500,000 to begin the work.

Mr. HOWE spoke of the necessity of increased accommodations for the Library, and said there were 50,000 volumes now lying on the floor. They were accumulating at the rate of 30,000 or 40,000 per annum. He admitted that it was desirable to have the Library in the Capitol, but it was impossible to do so without spoiling the building.

Pending the discussion on this bill the morning hour expired and it was laid over.

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE OF AFRICAN CITIZENS IN ALABAMA.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, presented the memorial of the Republican members of the General Assembly of Alabama addressed to the President and Congress claiming that the change made by the Alabama Legislature in the penal code of the State made a system of involuntary servitude for African citizens; that 93,000 Republican voters were disfranchised by political legislation; that the Democrats proposed acts amounting to a practical nullification of the constitutional amendments, and finally asking Congress to empower the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in certain contingencies in order to preserve the public peace in the Southern States. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

THE PACIFIC MAIL CONTRACT.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report in regard to the obligation resting upon the Government in pursuance of the Pacific Mail contract, which was read and laid on the table.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, the pending question being upon the motion of Mr. West to strike out the clause in the House bill repealing the act of June 1, 1872, which authorized a contract to be made with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for steamship service between San Francisco and Japan and China.

Mr. HAGER, of California, said he had been instructed to vote for the repeal by the Legislature of his State. This company had been in the habit of bringing a class of emigrants to our shores in violation of the laws of California, and it had interfered with some of the local commerce along the California coast, which had irritated the people of that State and caused the Legislature to pass the resolutions favoring the repeal of the subsidy. Again, it had been charged that the company had sold out its warehouses, wharves, &c., to the men connected with the Central Pacific Railroad, which company controlled all the carrying trade of California, as it owned all the railroads in the State.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said our commerce, and especially our foreign commerce, needed the supporting hand of the Government, but that aid should be extended by some general policy, and not to any particular company. By a general plan extending aid to all alike the advantages would be great. If this subsidy granted the Pacific Mail had been applied to our foreign commerce generally, the result would have been an increase in commerce to the extent of 5,000,000 tons.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, argued the service contemplated by this contract had been performed. Two of the ships had been accepted by the Government, and three others were now on the stocks. He could not, by his vote, strike down the American flag from the twenty-eight ships of this company.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, said this Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company made an exhibition of business folly in squandering $750,000 upon that class of men called "bummers," who hang around the Capitol, and the newspaper reporters, who talk about corruption, and then run their arms in the corruption fund up to their elbows. This company has been the cause of all the scandal, though Congress itself, so far as the investigation had gone, had been shown to be almost guiltless. He would vote to retain the provision in the bill as it came from the House. Finding this contract in the hands of the parties who brought about all this clamor, and the Committee on the Judiciary having reported that the Government was not bound by the contract now, he was in favor of annulling it.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he did not sign the report of the majority of the Judiciary Committee which was presented this morning, for the reason that the action of the Postmaster General in accepting the ships after the time mentioned in the contract was a waiver on the part of the Government.

Mr. MORTON argued the Postmaster General had the right to extend the time as it was impossible to complete the ships in the time first named, and the acceptance was by advice of the Solicitor General. He (Mr. Morton) did not agree with the majority of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, said with or without the report of the Judiciary Committee, he had no difficulty in making up his mind how to vote. He believed this subsidy was obtained by bribery and fraud, and he made no excuse for those crimes. He condemned them all, from the sneak-thief who stole a handkerchief to the lobby organized with a capital of $1,000,000. The representatives of the people here should never cease in their efforts until these corrupting influences were expelled from the capital.

Mr. WEST withdrew his motion to strike out the clause repealing the law authorizing the contract.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, renewed the motion, and the Senate refused to strike out the clause —yeas 11, nays 52—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Conover, Cragin, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Pease, Sargent, Sprague—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Kelly, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Oglesby, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Stewart, Thurman, Tipton, Wadleigh, Washburn, West, Windom, Wright—52.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, the clause in regard to the Pacific Mail contract remaining just as it came from the House.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. LOGAN called up the House bill in relation to the Quartermaster's Department of the Army and regulating appointments therein. Passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. ALLISON called up the Army Appropriation bill. The amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were disposed of as follows: Striking out the proviso "that hereafter when troops or officers change stations their families shall receive transportation over land-grant and subsidized railroads which receive no payment from the United States;" agreed to. Increasing the appropriation for hire of quarters for officers and troops, safe-keeping of stores, &c., from $1,400,000 to $1,500,000; agreed to—yeas 26, nays 24. Striking out the provision that no part of the money for the purchase and manufacture of clothing, preserving and repacking stock, &c., shall be paid for the use of any patent process for the preservation of cloth from moth or mildew; rejected. Increasing the appropriation for the manufacture of metallic ammunition for small arms from $75,000 to $100,000; agreed to. Appropriating $20,000 for overhauling and repairing ordnance, protecting armament in sea coast defences, dismounting guns, &c., agreed to. Increasing the appropriation for the manufacture at national armories of the new model breech-loading musket and carbine adopted upon the recommendation of the Board of Officers convened under the act of June 6, 1872, from $100,000 to $200,000; agreed to. Excepting District Attorneys and Clerks of the Courts of the United States from the operation of the clause, providing that hereafter only actual traveling expenses shall be allowed to any person holding employment or appointment under the United States; agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted an additional section to the bill which passed the House on the 6th of January last for the relief of certain States and Territories on account of ordnance stores issued to them during the civil war, which provides that all issues of arms and ordnance stores made to the States and Territories between the first day of January, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, having been made for the maintenance and preservation of the Union, the Secretary of War may credit the several States and Territories with the sum charged to them respectively for arms and other ordnance stores. It was agreed to.

Mr. HARVEY, of Kansas, submitted an amendment authorizing the expenditure of $50,000, before the end of the present fiscal year, for supplies, when it may be found to the advantage of the Government to purchase immediately. Agreed to.

The House bill also provided that the restriction in regard to railroads should not apply for the current and next fiscal year to roads where the sole condition of transportation is that the company shall not charge the Government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation, and when the Quartermaster General shall be satisfied that this condition has been faithfully complied with.

After a lengthy discussion, on motion of Mr. Bogy, the whole clause relating to the payment of railroads was stricken out, with the understanding that the matter should go to a Committee of Conference with a view to perfecting a section.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to. It was then read a third time and passed.

THE WESTERN MINTS DEFERRED INDEFINITELY.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the bills to establish a mint of the United States at St. Louis, Mo.; to establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver at Chicago, Ill.; to establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver at Indianapolis, Ind.; to establish a branch mint of the United States at Omaha, Neb., and they were all indefinitely postponed. He also submitted a written report on the subject, which was ordered to be printed, and the following resolution, which was placed on the calendar:

*Resolved*, That as it appears expedient to establish a branch mint for the coinage of silver, the President of the United States be requested to institute inquiries as to the proper place for the establishment of a branch mint at some point in the Western States, or in the Mississippi Valley, taking into account all questions of economy and facilities of distribution, and to report upon the same at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

THE COLORADO ADMISSION.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, moved the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Mr. SARGENT moved to adjourn, which was lost—yeas 23, nays 27.

The motion of Mr. Hitchcock to take up the Colorado bill was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the gentlemen who had charge of the leading business of the Senate were putting forward this bill, and thus they put it out of his power to call up the Civil Rights bill, as he intended to do upon completion of the Army Appropriation bill.

Before proceeding with the Colorado bill the Senate, at 6:40 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow, when it comes up as the unfinished business after the expiration of the morning hour.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, Chairman of the Special Committee on Louisiana Affairs, made a report, closing with the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, Both branches of the Legislature of Louisiana have requested the select committee of the House to investigate the circumstances attending the election and returns thereof in that State for the year 1874; and

*Whereas*, Said committee has unanimously reported that the Returning Board of that State, in canvassing and compiling said returns, and promulgating the results, wrongfully applied an erroneous rule of law, by reason whereof persons were awarded in the House of Representatives seats to which they were not entitled, and persons entitled to seats were deprived of them;

*Resolved*, That it is recommended to the House of Representatives in Louisiana, to take immediate steps to remedy said injustice, and to place the persons rightfully entitled in their seats.

*Resolved*, That William P. Kellogg be recognized as the Governor of the State of Louisiana, until the end of the term of office fixed by the Constitution of that State.

[The reports are printed in full in another part of to-day's paper.]

THE ALABAMA OUTRAGES.

The majority report in the case of Alabama was presented by Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, (Chairman of the Select Committee,) and the views of the minority by Mr. Buckner, of Missouri. They were ordered to be printed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House, at 12 o'clock M., went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, (Mr. Hale, of Maine, in the chair,) all debate on the bill being limited to one hour.

The pending question was, on a proviso, offered by Mr. Harris, of Virginia, to the fifth section.

After discussion, Mr. Harris' amendment was rejected.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, moved an additional section providing that nothing in the act of Feb. 8 last [the Little Tariff act] shall be construed as imposing any duty on bolting cloths, heretofore admitted free of duty, nor to require the use of a stamp on the payment of money in savings bank passbooks. The section was adopted.

Mr. HATHORN, of New-York, offered an amendment to tax imported mineral water, and spoke in support of it. It was adopted.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, offered an additional section imposing an income tax of three per cent. on all incomes between $3,000 and $10,000, and of five per cent. on all incomes exceeding $10,000.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, of New-York, declared that such a provision would necessitate 1,500 additional officers and $1,500,000 additional cost.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New-York, moved to amend Mr. Loughridge's amendment by providing for the appointment of assessors, which was rejected by a vote of 48 to 99.

Mr. FORT, of Illinois, moved an amendment requiring the duties performed by assessors in connection with the income tax to be performed by Collectors of Internal Revenue, and it was rejected, 72 to 77.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment providing that tax on dividends, &c., shall be paid by corporations, which was adopted.

Mr. Loughridge's amendment, as thus amended, was adopted—114 to 86.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, then moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. DAWES appealed to Mr. Kellogg not to make that motion, but let it come from some other quarter.

Mr. KELLOGG persisted in the motion.

Mr. SMITH, of Ohio, asked what, if that motion were carried, would be the condition of the bill in the House.

Mr. DAWES—It will be in the condition of the hen with her head cut off. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLOGG—My object is to put a better head on the hen. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLOGG's motion was rejected by a vote of 102 yeas to 113 nays.

Mr. YOUNG, of Georgia, moved to amend the income tax section by requiring all Collectors in States and Territories to be citizens of such States or Territories, which was adopted.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kansas, moved an additional section imposing an additional tax of one-half of one per cent. on national bank notes, and one-tenth of one per cent. on sales of gold.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, offered as a substitute for Mr. Phillips' amendment a section providing that after the 1st of July next, a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. shall be imposed on all sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, coin, and other securities. The substitute was agreed to—yeas 105, nays 58.

Mr. DAWES then moved (amid much excitement and cries of "Where is the hen now") to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Carried, 110 to 34.

The Committee rose and reported that action to the House, whereupon Mr. DAWES moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report it with the whisky section, taxing whisky hereafter to be made (not stock on hand) ninety cents a gallon, leaving the tobacco and sugar and ten per cent. section in the bill. On a vote by tellers the vote was announced as 104 to 91; but, before the question was decided, Mr. Garfield suggested to Mr. Dawes to withdraw the motion and let the bill go back to the Committee of the Whole, to which suggestion Mr. Dawes assented. He withdrew the motion, and said he would let the House take the responsibility of concurring with the action of the Committee of the Whole in striking out the enacting clause. If the House concurred in that action it would be an end of the bill. He desired to explain his motive in the motion he had made, but he was met with objections and was not permitted to explain.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on striking out the enacting clause, and it was not agreed to—yeas 106, nays 150—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Banning, Barber, Beck, Bell, Berry, Blount, Bowen, Bright, Bromberg, Brown, Burchard, Buckner, Caldwell, Chittenden, Clark of Missouri, Clarke of New-York, Clayton, Clymer, Comingo, Cook, Cotton, Cox, Crittenden, Crossland, Crutchfield, Davis, Dewitt, Durham, Eldredge, Finck, Giddings, Glover, Gunter, Hamilton, Hancock, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Hatcher, Havens, Hereford, Herndon, Holman, Hunton, Kelley, Knapp, Lamar, Leach, Loughridge, Luttrell, Magee, Marshall, McDill of Iowa, McLean, Milliken, Mills, Morrison, Neal, Nesmith, Niblack, O'Brien, Orr, Parker of New-Hampshire, Perry, Phelps, Pierce, Potter, Randall, Read, W. R. Roberts, Sayler of Indiana, Sayler of Ohio, Schell, Scudder of New-York, Sener, Smith of Virginia, Snyder, Southard, Speer, Standeford, Stevens of Massachusetts, St. John, Stone, Storm, Stowell, Strait, Swann, Thomas of Virginia, Vance, Waddell, Walls, Wells, Whitehead, Whitthorne, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Willie, Wilson of Maryland, Wolfe, Wood, Young of Kentucky, and Young of Georgia—106.

NAYS—Messrs. Albert, Albright, Averill, Barnum, Barrere, Barry, Bass, Begole, Biery, Bradley, Buffinton, Bundy, Burleigh, Burrows, Butler of Massachusetts, Cannon, Carpenter, Cason, Cessna, Clark of New-Jersey, Clements, Cobb of Kansas, Coburn, Conger, Corwin, Crooke, Crounse, Curtis, Danford, Darrall, Dawes, Dobbins, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Eames, Farwell, Field, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Gooch, Gunckel, Hagans, Hale of Maine, Harmer, Harris of Massachusetts, Harrison, Hathorn, Hawley of Illinois, Hawley of Connecticut, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hazelton of New-Jersey, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Hodges, Hoskins, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyde, Hynes, Kasson, Kellogg, Killinger, Lamport, Lawrence, Lawson, Lewis, Lowe, Lowndes, Lynch, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, McDill of Wisconsin, McDougall, McNulta, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Myers, Negley, Niles Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Packer, Parker of Missouri, Parsons, Pelham, Pendleton, Phillips, Pike, Platt of New-York, Poland, Rainey, Rapier, Ray, Richmond, E. H. Roberts, Robinson of Ohio, Ross, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Scudder of New-Jersey, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Sloan, Small, Smart, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of Louisiana, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Sprague, Stanard, Starkweather, Strawbridge, Sypher, Taylor, Thompson, Thornburgh, Todd, Townsend, Tyner, Waldron, Wallace, Ward of New-Jersey, Wheeler, White, Whiteley, Wilber, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Massachusetts, Williams of Michigan, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Indiana, Woodworth—150.

The House thereupon again went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the bill.

On motion of Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, a section was added allowing tobacco manufacturers to use licorice and other ingredients free of duty.

The committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

A SUBSTITUTE ADOPTED.

Mr. DAWES thereupon proceeded to address the House on the necessity of providing for the deficit in the Treasury, and spoke of the impossibility of framing any revenue bill that would satisfy all sections and all interests. He referred to the income tax as a tax which was the most just and proper in theory, but as one which had proved objectionable in all countries where it was tried, because it was promotive of perjury and demoralization. Believing that the necessities of the Government called on Congress to pass some revenue measure before adjournment, he proposed to make one more effort in that direction, and if it failed, then personally, and as the organ of the Committee on Ways and Means, he should feel that he had discharged his whole duty in the premises. He therefore offered as a substitute for the bill one taxing whisky to be made hereafter ninety cents a gallon, tobacco and sugar as in the amended bill, and restoring the ten per cent. tax on manufactured goods, and on that he moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered—yeas 133, nays 114. The substitute was agreed to—yeas 131, nays 111.

The question then recurred on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, on which he moved the previous question.

Mr. NIBLACK made the point of order, that, under the new rule, it would require a two-thirds majority to second the previous question on the first day of this bill coming before the House.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order, and defended the propriety of the new rule from a reflection made upon it by Mr. Niblack, by reminding that gentleman that under the old rule one-fifth of the members present could prevent action on the bill.

The previous question was seconded by the necessary two-thirds, and the bill was then passed—ayes 123, nays 113.

The following is the vote in detail on the final passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Albert, Albright, Averill, Barber, Barrere, Barry, Begole, Biery, Bradley, Buffinton, Bundy, Burleigh, Burrows, Butler of Massachusetts, Cain, Carpenter, Cason, Cessna, Clark of New-Jersey, Clymer, Cobb of Kansas, Conger, Crooke, Crounse, Curtis, Danford, Darrall, Dawes, Dobbins, Duell, Eames, Field, Foster, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Gooch, Hagans, Hale of Maine, Harmer, Harris of Massachusetts, Harrison, Hathorn, Hawley of Illinois, Hawley of Connecticut, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hazelton of New-Jersey, E. R. Hoar, G. H. Hoar, Hodges, Hoskins, Houghton, Hubbell, Kasson, Killinger, Lamport, Lawson, Lewis, Lowe, Lynch, Maynard, McCrary, McDill of Wisconsin, McDougall, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Morey, Myers, Negley, Niles, O'Neill, Orr, Orth, Packer, Page, Parker of Missouri, Parsons, Pendleton, Pike, Platt of New-York, Poland, Pratt, Rainey, Rapier, Richmond, Roberts, E. H., Robinson of Ohio, Ross, Rusk, Sawyer, Scudder of New-Jersey, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Shoemaker, Small, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of Louisiana, Smith of New-York, Sprague, Stanard, Starkweather, Strawbridge, Sypher, Taylor, Thomas of Virginia, Thompson, Thornburgh, Todd, Townsend, Tyner, Waldron, Wallace, Ward of New-Jersey, White, Wilbur, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Massachusetts, Williams of Michigan, Wilson of Iowa, Woodworth—123.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Banning, Barnum, Beck, Bell, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bright, Bromberg, Brown, Buckner, Burchard, Butler of Tennessee, Caldwell, Cannon, Clark of Wisconsin, Clayton, Clements, Coburn, Comingo, Cook, Corwin, Cotton, Cox, Crittenden, Crossland, Crutchfield, Davis, DeWitt, Donnan, Dunnell, Durham, Eldredge, Finck, Fort, Giddings, Glover, Gunckel, Gunter, Hamilton, Hancock, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Havens, Hereford, Herndon, Holman, Hunter, Hunton, Hurlbut, Hyde, Kelley, Kellogg, Knapp, Lamar, Lawrence, Luttrell, Magee, Marshall, Martin, McDill of Iowa, McLean, McNulta, Milliken, Mills, Morrison, Neal, Niblack, O'Brien, Parker of New-Hampshire, Phelps, Phillips, Potter, Randall, Ray, Read, Sayler of Indiana, Sayler of Ohio, Sener, Sherwood, Sloss, Smith of Virginia, Smith of Ohio, Smith of North Carolina, Southard, Speer, Standiford, Stevens of Massachusetts, St. John, Stone, Storm, Stowell, Strait, Swann, Vance, Waddell, Walls, Wells, Whitehead, Whitthorne, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Willey, Wilson of Indiana, Wood, Young of Kentucky, Young of Georgia—113.

The House then, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

## THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

INVESTIGATION BY THE LAW COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—TESTIMONY OF COMMISSIONERS VAN NORT AND HOWE.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday to continue their investigation of the management of the Finance Department. A number of contractors and others who were unsuccessful in obtaining payment of various claims against the City were present, but with the exception of Commissioners Van Nort, Wheeler, and Howe all the witnesses who had been summoned were absent. Mr. Purroy, the Chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order and read letters from Mr. Salem H. Wales, the Dock Commissioner, and from Mr. John B. Haskin, announcing their inability to attend. Mr. Wales was engaged at a meeting of his department, and Mr. Haskin was too ill to appear. The latter promised to present charges and specifications against the Controller at the next meeting of the board. The Chairman, in calling attention to the non-appearance of witnesses, said that attachments should be applied for to compel their attendance, but Mr. Snandley, another member of the committee, suggested that they be allowed further time.

Mr. Henry Gumbleton, the Deputy County Clerk, was then called as a witness. He submitted, at the request of the committee, a report of 493 judgments granted against the City by the Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, and Marine Court, from Oct. 1, 1871, to Feb. 15, 1875, inclusive. The report alleged that the interest on the judgments granted by the Supreme Court amounted to $103,758 94, and that the total costs were $50,785 85. The aggregate amount of the judgments was $2,739,407 94. Upward of 200 of the judgments were satisfied. Mr. Gumbleton stated that he had no further information to give, and he was allowed to retire.

Commissioner Van Nort was next called, and the following oath was administered to him by the Chairman, who decided upon the form:

You do solemnly swear that the information you shall give in relation to the official conduct of the Controller shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God.

Mr. Van Nort was asked all sorts of questions by the Chairman, and his examination, or rather cross-examination, as it often proved to be, lasted nearly an hour. To the question whether he knew of the Controller's delaying payments to some of his employes he replied by citing two cases in which he said Mr. Green had not paid laborers for planting trees on the Boulevards, but they brought suits against the City and recovered their wages. He also referred to the case of Mr. Edward Gillmore the Superintendent of Roads in his department, who also obtained a judgment against the City for the amount of his salary, which Mr. Green had previously refused to pay. He stated that there was a delay of two months in the payment of the Boulevard laborers. The examination was then continued as follows:

Q.—Can you remember any other instances where payments were delayed? A.—I can't remember any now.

Q.—Will you please improve your memory upon the point? A.—I don't know of any other cases just now, except one: I believe the Controller delayed paying Mr. Turnbull, a time clerk in my department; there was some trouble about the title of his office on the pay-roll, but he has since been paid.

Q.—So that, after paying him from time to time, he resolved not to pay him in future, and kept back his money. Is that so? A.—He delayed payment.

Q.—Was Mr. Shaffer, the Superintendent of Incumbrances in your department, also kept out of his money? A.—There was a dispute between my department and Mr. Green's on that matter; the Controller insisted that the vouchers for the expenditures for removing incumbrances and obstructions from sidewalks should be delivered up to his department along with the bills; I thought they were necessary for the protection of this department, but I finally conceded the point, and submitted the vouchers; Mr. Shaffer was then paid.

Q.—Did the Controller refuse to pay the scrubwomen? A.—There was some delay in paying them.

Q.—Have you experienced any obstructions from the Finance Department? A.—This matter is somewhat distasteful to me, but I feel bound to answer your questions if you press them. Since I assumed my office as Commissioner Mr Green has manifested a personal feeling against me in various ways.

Q.—Can you give the cause of this feeling against your department? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Why, then, do you say that a personal feeling has been manifested against you—what has led you to think it personal? A.—I can't say what actuates the Controller's mind.

Q.—What led you to believe the feeling was personal? A.—His manner has been brusque and unfriendly toward me.

Q.—Can you state the occasions when he was brusque and unfriendly? A.—I can't now.

Q.—Do you remember if his language was unfriendly? A.—It was his manner.

Q.—Could you give us a description of his manner? A.—It was unfriendly.

Q.—Was it in turning his back at you? A.—I have stated what his manner was; I did not suppose that this would be the style of questioning.

Q.—Don't you see the propriety of it? A person is obstructing a great department, of which you are the head, and we can only get at the facts through you. Where did the Controller act brusque and unfriendly, in your office or Mr. Green's? A.—I cannot say now.

Q.—Will you try and improve your memory so as to answer these questions at the next meeting? A.—I shall do whatever is proper and right.

Q.—Has your department been aided, or obstructed, by the Controller? A.—It has not been aided. There have been delays in the approval of sureties. Mr. Van Nort then proceeded to explain the cause of the delays, which was, that Mr. Green was examining the sufficiency of the sureties on contracts. He said he believed that the Controller was opposed to prosecuting public works for which assessment bonds would have to be issued; while he was in favor of carrying some of them on to completion. He then stated that the late Mayor asked him on behalf of Mr. Green to stop the public letting of certain works which would have to be paid for out of the proceeds of assessment bonds, and that he complied with the request for a time, but subsequently told the late Mayor that, as ordinances had been passed directing him to go on with them, he had no option but to proceed.

Q.—Do you know of your own knowledge if the Controller has employed persons to effect legislation? A.—I have no positive knowledge on the point. I have seen persons in Albany who were employed in the Finance Department.

Q.—This year? A.—Not this year; I have not been at Albany this year.

Q.—Can you state the names of the parties? A.—I saw Mr. Morrison, one of Mr. Green's clerks there.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins there? A.—I did; he appeared before one of the Legislative committees in opposition to some measure respecting Riverside Park.

After answering some further questions, Mr. Van Nort was requested to appear at the next meeting of the committee to reply to others.

Mr. Lyndsey I. Howe, one of the Commissioners of Accounts, then testified that he had not received facilities to examine the books and papers of the Finance Department.

The committee then adjourned.

### HAND-BALL.

Four interesting games of hand-ball and four games of rackets were played yesterday at McQuade's alley, in Madison street. The contestants in the hand-ball matches were Arthur McQuade and Philip Casey on one side, and Bernard McQuade and James Casey on the other. Bernard McQuade and partner won three out of four games by scores of 21 to 17, 21 to 14, 21 to 18 respectively. The other game was won by Philip Casey and partner by a score of 21 to 15. In the racket match Philip Casey defeated Alderman Reilly in three out of four games played.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

### NEW-YORK.

The canal delegation of the Produce Exchange leave this morning for Albany.

Alexander McKay, aged 35, of No. 28 Greenwich street, fell on the sidewalk in Battery place, and fractured a leg.

Siegmund Oppenheimer, aged 26, of No. 114 First avenue, fell on the corner of Bowery and Canal street, and broke a leg.

The grand charity ball of the East Side Benevolent Association will be held at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, on Friday evening.

Adam Montgomery, aged 27, while crossing Forty-second street at Fourth avenue, yesterday, was run over by a cab driven by Augustus Murphy, and severely injured.

The closing reunion of the employes of P. T. Barnum's Roman Hippodrome will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Hall, on the evening of the 3d of March.

A lecture on Italy will be delivered by Prof. Nobile, at Cooper Institute, on Friday evening next. During the course of the lecture he will give recitations in English, French, Italian, and Spanish.

Robert Colwell, aged forty, of No. 521 West Twentieth street, was seriously injured yesterday by a slab of marble falling on him while he was at work in the marble yard No. 520 West Twentieth street.

Eugene Monaghan, a contractor, who had his skull fractured by the premature explosion of a blast at West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, on the 10th inst., died yesterday from the injuries received on that occasion.

Among those who called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday were Commissioner Van Nort, Senator Moore, Assemblyman Daly, Gen. Patrick H. Jones, the Register, Henry Clausen, and William C. Kingsley.

A lecture entitled "Women and Hard Labor—How the Young Girls of New-York Earn their Daily Bread," will be delivered by Maria Perkins Noble, this evening, at No. 37 Union square, at 8 o'clock.

The Aldermanic Committee on Rapid Transit met yesterday, but adjourned for want of a quorum. There is a diversity of opinion among the members as to whether the proposed road should be built by municipal or private capital.

In the suit of Noonan against the Mayor, &c., a judgment was rendered yesterday in favor of plaintiff for $3,135 18, being a balance due for building a sewer in Fourth avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets.

The stationery store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 908 Broadway, was entered by some unknown thieves on Monday night, and robbed of $500 worth of pocket-books. The thieves entered by forcing open the fan-light over the front door.

The funeral of Dr. John McClelland, of No. 13 East Sixty-sixth street, took place yesterday from the Presbyterian church, corner of Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue. Rev. Drs. Hall and Alexander performed the services.

Inspectors McCourt and Hagan, of the Custom-house, yesterday seized 1,500 costly cigars which they found concealed on the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. The same officers captured 1,000 cigars on the Havana steamer City of Havana.

Messrs. Vignaux, Rudolphe, Garnier, Ubassy, Cyrille and Joseph Dion, and Daly, have volunteered to give a benefit in the shape of a billiard match, to the Cuban sufferers. It is to take place at Tammany Hall on Tuesday evening, March 2.

The monthly reception of the Young Ladies' Christian Association was held at their rooms, No. 64 Irving place, on Monday evening last. A musical and literary entertainment was furnished on the occasion by Mr. and Miss Watson, Miss Melville, and others.

Yesterday's foreign mail comprised 45,753 letters and 68 bags of newspapers, in addition to the New-Zealand mail of 147 bags. The Schiller took 41,823 letters and 64 bags, and the New-Zealand mail; the Alps, 1,370 letters and 2 bags, and the Columbia, 2,560 letters and 2 bags.

A musical entertainment will be given at Steinway Hall this evening, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the Howard Mission. The performances, which will be by the children of the Mission, under the direction of a lady, will consist of a representation of a singing-school in the olden time.

Almira C. Reeves, keeper of a boarding-house at No. 157 Franklin street, and Bridget Keever, her servant, were held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge of having stolen a watch, chain, and seal, valued at sixty dollars, from underneath the pillow of Henry Sator, a boarder in the house.

In the divorce suit of Winship against Winship, (wife against husband,) the facts of which have been fully published, a motion was made by plaintiff's counsel, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an attachment to compel defendant to pay a counsel fee heretofore awarded in the case. Decision was reserved.

The Fifteenth Assembly District German Republican Association met at Kuhn's Hall, No. 472 Eighth avenue, last night, Mr. John T. Pollok presiding. Thirty-one names were added to the roll, and after the passage of a resolution condemning the Costigan bill, and the transaction of the usual routine business, the meeting was adjourned.

Mr. Charles H. Roosevelt, Secretary of the merchants' rapid transit meeting, stated yesterday that the proposed bill on rapid transit which it was intended should be presented to the Legislature at Albany to-day will not be ready for a day or two. Another meeting of the subscribers will be held on Saturday, when it is expected that vigorous efforts will be made to strengthen the organization.

In the case in which the Government obtained a judgment of $30,000 against the manufacturer's bond of Benoni Howard, for penalties alleged to be due for non-affixing of internal revenue stamps to boxes of matches, Judge Shipman, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, denied a motion for a new trial. Howard was recently pardoned by the President.

In the United States District Court yesterday eight cases of plated-ware, worth about $7,000, which had been smuggled into this port on the steamer Pomerania, on the pretense that the cases contained shell goods, which are free of duty, were condemned by default on motion of Assistant District Attorney Smith, no claimant appearing for the property.

In the United States District Court, in bankruptcy, yesterday, Mrs. Caroline Pollak, a dealer in leaf tobacco at No. 50 Avenue B, was held on a charge of having, while insolvent, given a preference to one of her creditors. She denied the act of bankruptcy, but the jury found adversely to her, and she was adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt by their verdict.

On Monday night Officer McVail arrested James Harrison, on Thirtieth street near Broadway, who had in his possession a quantity of cloth valued at $80. Subsequently, they were identified as belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Towney, No. 545 Second avenue. Harrison, who attempted to escape from the court-room but was caught by Officer Jones, was held in $1,000 bail for trial by Judge Bixby, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

Charles and William Hunt, two brothers, were held for examination yesterday by Justice Sherwood at Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing a quantity of optical instruments valued at $500 from Daniel Pike, of No. 518 Broadway. The brothers live corner of Twelfth and Dry Dock streets, and one of them is in the employment of Mr. Pike. The goods were found in their rooms.

Mr. Theodore F. Lees went to Albany last night, under appointment of the Cheap Transportation Association, to present to the Legislature the memorial of that organization, urging reduced canal tolls, and the sale of the lateral canals. He will also present the memorial of the American Board of Transportation and Commerce, adopted by the Richmond Convention, and ratified by seventeen States and fifty-one prominent trade bodies.

Detective Henry Davies, who took the kidnapped Spaniard Garcia to Havana, returned to this City yesterday by the City of Havana. He corroborates the accounts that have appeared about Sharkey, and says that Maggie Jordan's story about her treatment by the ruffian was not exaggerated. He denies, however, that he ever entertained the idea of bringing the murderer to this City. Davies is non-committal about Garcia.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange met again yesterday morning to listen to arguments for and against the new rules for grading grain. Mr. John M. Hughes spoke briefly against the rules, on the ground that they made titles insecure. Otherwise he favored them. Mr. George H. Webster and Mr. William I. Preston warmly advocated the new rules. The latter gentleman was still speaking when the hour of noon arrived and the meeting adjourned. He will have a further hearing on Friday morning next.

The stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at their annual meeting yesterday, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Samuel Sloan; Secretary, Andrew J. Odell; Treasurer, Frederick H. Gibbens; Managers, William E. Dodge, Moses Taylor, George Bulkley, John I. Blair, Rufus R. Graves, Simeon B. Chittenden, John Brisbin, George Bliss, Percy R. Pyne, William Walter Phelps, James Blair, Wilson G. Hunt, M. Massey, and A. L. Dennis.

David Rendell, a lad of about thirteen years, was brought before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and a motion made for his discharge from the naval service of the United States, on the ground that, being a minor, he had been enlisted without the consent of his parents. It appeared that when enlisting the boy denied that he had any parents, and presented what purported to be the written consent of his guardian to his enlistment. The Judge dismissed the writ and remanded the boy to service, the boy's father consenting to this disposition of the case.

Hell Gate is comparatively free from ice, and delays are no longer feared. The Sound boats are making extra trips for the purpose of clearing away the mountains of freight that accumulated during the embargo. The Cornfield light-ship, near the mouth of the Connecticut River, and the Stratford Shoal light-ship, and numerous buoys have been carried away by the ice.

### BROOKLYN.

Mr. Meagher, of No. 51 St. Mark's place, reported to the Police yesterday that while visiting the Mercantile Library, on Montague street, on Monday evening, his overcoat, which he had thrown off, was stolen.

Rev. Dr. Scudder will deliver the last of his series of lectures on India, in the Chapel of the Central Congregational Church, this evening. The title of the lecture is "Hindoo Pantheism and Boston Transcendentalism."

David Price and Daniel Carmichael, both well-known desperadoes, were committed for trial yesterday by Justice Delmar, on a charge of knocking down and robbing Mr. Thomas Russell, of No. 39 Degraw street, Saturday evening.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works, held yesterday, a resolution was adopted requesting the Corporation Counsel to draft a special act for presentation to the Legislature, giving the Board power to lay a final assessment for sewers in the Eighth Ward.

The annual reunion of the Williamsburg Association (German) was held at the residence of Charles Lutz, No. 442 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday evening. The President, Mr. Edgar Miller, spared no pains to make it pleasant for the guests, the programme consisting of dancing, singing, speeches, &c.

James McSweeny, a grocer, residing in North Fifth street, was tried for manslaughter in the Court of Sessions yesterday. On July 4, 1874, McSweeny fired a pistol outside his own door, the ball from which took effect in the breast of Morris J. Smith, aged six years. The child died of the wound almost instantly. The jury, after hearing the testimony, concluded that the shooting was accidental and acquitted the prisoner.

### STATEN ISLAND.

A concert will be given at the Park Baptist Church, Port Richmond, to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the poor in that place.

A free lecture will be delivered on Friday evening at Association Hall, West New-Brighton, by Mr. Charles Ward. Subject: "The Island of Jamaica."

The grand ball given by the Henry Eichenberger Association, on Monday evening, proved a great success. The rooms were very tastefully decorated, and the dancing was kept up until a late hour.

The North Shore Ferry Company have purchased the steamer D. R. Martin. She is to be immediately overhauled and an upper saloon built upon her for the better accommodation of passengers. It is understood that the Martin and another first-class boat will be placed upon the route between the company's new dock at Stapleton and the Whitehall slip, in opposition to the Staten Island Railroad Ferry Company.

### LONG ISLAND.

Three insurance companies, viz., the Globe, Hope, and Greenwich, have withdrawn their risks from Long Island City.

### NEW-JERSEY.

A lecture entitled "Popular Shams" will be delivered at Library Hall, Elizabeth, N. J., this evening by Miss Lillian Edgarton.

The annual session of the Newark District Conference will commence this morning, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Newark.

Thomas B. White, an insane man, was taken into custody in Jersey City, Monday night, and lodged in the Third Precinct Station-house. Yesterday morning he was taken before Justice Shackleton, in the Second District Police Court, and sentenced to five days' imprisonment in the County Jail.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, John Sullivan, a fireman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, fell under the wheels while attempting to jump on a locomotive, between Warren and Washington streets, Jersey City, and sustained injuries that will probably prove fatal.

The funeral of the late Rear Admiral Bell took place Monday afternoon, from the Second Reformed Church, in New-Brunswick. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hartranft. The pall-bearers were Commodore Trenchard, Capts. Lowe, Temple, Johnson, and Pay Director Eldridge, of the Navy, Col. Broome, of the Marine Corps, Gen. J. B. McIntosh, U. S. A., and J. S. Carpenter, Esq. The remains were interred in Elmwood Cemetery.

Thomas Hingely, a resident of Trenton, a man of very violent temper, started out with his pistol Sunday evening to harm a man against whom he had a grudge, fell on the ice, and, the pistol being discharged, the ball passed through his neck. He was found dead on the street, and it was at first thought he had been killed by the man whom he was looking for. The inquest held by Coroner Beatty yesterday showed that death was purely accidental.

A frightful accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Morrisville, at an early hour yesterday morning, in consequence of which a brakeman named Joseph Smith lost his life. Smith was seated on the top of one of the freight cars. While the train was passing Morrisville he fell asleep and rolled off the car. The wheels passed over his neck, completely severing his head from his body. The train had traveled several miles before the unfortunate fellow was missed. His body was taken to Morrisville, where an inquest will probably be held.

Thomas McAndrews, the contractor for the construction of the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel through Bergen Hill, was arrested yesterday on a capias, and placed under $8,000 bonds to answer a suit for damages instituted against him by Mrs. Byrnes, the widow of one of the four men who were killed by the upsetting of a bucket at shaft No. 5. Mrs. Byrnes claims damages to the amount of $25,000. Similar suits have been instituted by the relatives of the other men through their counsel, ex-Mayor Sawyer.

Albert Kallenberg, a resident of Newark, was found yesterday morning hanging to a tree on the edge of a strip of woods on the outskirts of Newark. From the position in which the body was found it was evident that the deceased stood upon an adjoining fence and swung himself off after making the rope fast around his neck. He had resided in Newark for a long time, and for several years past had been in the employ of the Dennison Steam Fire-engine Company. He leaves a wife and four children. County Physician Dodd has been notified.

### ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Z. L. Tanner, of the steam-ship Colon, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mayor D. M. Halbert, of Binghamton, and Judge A. E. Suffern, of Haverstraw, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. B. Hurlbut, Vice President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge C. L. Woodbury, of Boston, and H. P. Dwight, Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, are at the New-York Hotel.

John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore; John G. Sinclair, and John M. Hill, of New-Hampshire, and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

### THE PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 23.—Printing Cloths quiet and steady at 6¼c. for Standard and Extra 64s, March and April delivery.

### PASSENGERS SAILED.

*In steam-ship Schiller, for Hamburg.*—H. Henry Leonard, wife, four children, and nurse, Solomon P. Stratton, Charles William Offerman, Mrs. Kate Bishop, Theodore Klippelberg, E. Müller, Herm. Adler, Max Honig, Henry Glick, Mrs. Minna Weber and daughter, Aug. Lösch, John Saehr, Herman Luester, Fredrick Hoppe, Max Burgwedel, Mrs. Flora Krützfeldt, Alfred Franklin, John A. Zerbe, Mrs. L. Marks and daughter, C. Shuboth, Oscar Buller, F. Philipposohn, Charles Hofmann, Gottfried Friedrichs.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo City.*—A. Gobelvan, M. Codina, S. Baiz, M. Rodriguez, Edgar Stewart, E. Lamar, Jose Baiz, F. E. Solar.

### MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:42 | Sun sets.....5:47 | Moon rises.10:15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:09 | Gov.Island.10:58 | Hell Gate..12:20

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........TUESDAY, Feb. 23.

### CLEARED.

Steam-ships Alps, (Br.,) Drakeford, Kingston, Jam., &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Bewick, (Br.,) Ward, London, Charles L. Wright & Co.; India, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Schiller, (Ger.,) Thomas, Hamburg, &c., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; City of Dallas, Hines, Morehead City, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Benefactor, Wood, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, &c., Charles G. Franklyn; Columbus, Reed, Havana, &c., William P. Clyde & Co.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Barks Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, &c., Tucker & Lightbourne; Fyen, (Dan.,) Caspusen, Boston for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Preciosa, (Norw.,) Jacobson, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Hattie M. Bain, Thestrup, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; Ellen P. Stewart, Miller, Caibarien, James Borland & Co.

### ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, London Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Feb. 22, 3 P. M., passed a White Star steam-ship; 23d passed a quantity of wreckage, part of a lower mast, painted white with black bands.

Steam-ship Ontario, Slocum, Rio Janeiro Jan. 28, Bahia Feb. 1, Pernambuco 3d, Para 8th, and St. Thomas 15th, with mdse. and passengers, to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Tybee, Gardner, San Domingo City Feb. 11, Samana 13th, Porta Plata 15th, Cape Hayti 16th, and Turk's Island 17th, with mdse. and passengers, to L. Del Monte.

Steam-ship Ashland, Whitchrist, Baltimore Feb. 18, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Feb. 20, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Feb. 20, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barling & Davis.

Ship Charmer, (of Boston,) Lucas, Manila Nov. 1, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 21, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 28, and crossed the equator Jan. 25 in lon. 35 34 W.; has been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda, with strong N. W. gales; Nov. 15 passed ship Sydenham, (of London,) from Hiogo, for New-York, at anchor in Gasper Straits; same day passed ship Warrior, (Br.,) from Manila, for New-York; also, the Peruvian ship San Juan, from Hong Kong, for do.

Ship Northern Light, (of Boston,) Nelson, San Francisco, 103 ds., with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to Frederick Baker. Passed Cape Horn Jan. 5; had very moderate weather the entire passage; off the Cape exchanged signals with ships Garibaldi and Twilight, from San Francisco to Liverpool; Feb. 20, no lat. &c., saw a large steamer, supposed a Pacific Mail boat; 22d, lat. 37 47, lon. 72 12, signalled brig Eagle, steering N. N.W.

Ship Empire, (of Boston,) Leckie, Manila Oct. 11, with sugar to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Has had light, variable winds and calms in the China Sea; passed Anjier Nov. 13, in company with ship Hooghly, from Manila, for Boston, was 5 ds. clearing the Straits of Sunda; had moderate S. E. trades in the Indian Ocean, and pleasant weather; passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 25, in company with ship Columbus (Swed.,) from Batavia, for Boston; had very light trades in South Atlantic; crossed the equator Jan. 25, in lon. 37 30; had strong N. E. trades to Bermuda, and from thence N. W. gales.

Ship Martha, (Norw.,) Zachariasen, London 56 ds., in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage and had moderate weather. Feb. 2, lat. 26 18, lon. 29 52, spoke bark Victoria, (Norw.,) from Belfast for Baltimore; 7th, lat. 23 37, lon. 48 51, spoke bark Matilda J. Smith, from Liverpool for Savannah, 41 ds. out.

Ship Edith, Trowbridge, San Francisco Oct. 28, with mdse. to George Howes & Co.—vessel to Sutton & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Rebecca Goddard, (of Boston,) Pettingill, Cape Coast, West Africa, 69 ds., with palm-oil, &c., to Roberts & Mansfield. Had moderate weather to the Gulf; since a succession of strong N. E. and N. W. gales; experienced very cold weather; has been 20 ds. on the coast; Feb. 6, lat. 41 22, lon. 68 28, spoke schr. Nellie Sawyer, bound S.

Bark J. H. Love, (Dan.,) Hansen, Iquique 104 ds., with nitrate of soda to Charles Luling & Co. Passed Cape Horn Dec 14, and crossed the equator Jan. 24, in lon. 3? 35; Jan. 1, lat. 30 S., lon. 35 W., passed the wreck of the bark Fawn, (Br.,) burnt to the water's edge; 24th, on the equator, spoke schr. Amanda, (Ger.,) from Buenos Ayres for Antwerp.

Bark Harriet S. Jackson, (of Portland,) Bacon, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Young, Smith & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Feb. 15, off Carysfort Reef, passed schr. Ada F. Whitney, from Cardenas for New-York; 22d, lat. 38, lon. 72, spoke brig Elizabeth Winslow, hence for Bermuda.

Bark Blackpool, (of Fleetford,) Atkinson, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to Rowland & Humphreys—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Jan. 28 in lon. 35; has had strong N. E. trades to lon. 40, and from thence strong N. W. winds.

Bark G. C. Stanford, (Ital.,) Maresca, Castellamare 45 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 9; came a southern passage, and had strong variable winds.

Bark Primo, (Ital.,) Dighero, Leghorn 60 ds., and 47 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to order—vessel to A. F. Agresto.

Bark Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Dickinson, St. Pierre 10 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Laugen, (Norw.,) Magnussen, Palmero 55 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 12.

Brig Mary Fink, Dyer, Malaga 8 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to John Zittlosen. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 1, took the southern passage, and had light easterly winds to Bermuda; from thence 14 ds., with strong W. and N. W. gales; Feb. 5, lat. 27, lon. 66 30, spoke brig Lucy, (Br.,) from Pernambuco, for Portland.

Brig L'Avvenire, (Ital.,) Graco, Licata Oct. 2, and Milazzo 60 ds., with fruit to Skobel & Day. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 12.

Brig Virginia, Johnston, Point-a-Pitre 16 ds., with sugar to Royal & Son. Left in port brig Princess Beatrice, for New-York, waiting; schr. Addie G. Bryant, for New-York in 3 ds.

Brig Lilian, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Hemeon, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Jova, Terry & Co.—vessel to Kinne, Ross & Co.

Brig Rosalia S., (Ital.,) Capello, Seville 48 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Seager.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Rogers, Mayagues 17 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co. Left in port brigs Robert Mowe, Thos. Turull, George, and Ambrose Light, and schrs. Millie Trim and Juliet; brig Walter Palmer, for New-York next day.

Brig Belle, of St. John's, N. F., Mulcahy, Pernambuco, Jan. 15, with sugar to Bowring & Archibald.

Brig Carrie Winslow, of Portland, Cart, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller and Houghton.

Schr. Marcia Reynolds, Westerdyke, Laguna, via Porto Cabello Feb. 2, with coffee to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Left at Porto Cabello bark Lotnario, Demend, from St. Thomas, for Cienfuegos in 4 days; brig Jennie A. Cheney, Arey, hence, dis g.

Schr. C. H. Eaton, (of Calais,) Young, Port Marie 21 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Son—vessel to John Boynton's Son. Left in port schr. Right Away, for New-York, idg.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gibraltar,) Hammond, Tampico, Mex., 30 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Wilson & Co. Had strong northerly gales; was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Highflyer, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) White, Pernambuco 25 ds., with sugar to Alexander Brown & Sons—vessel to master. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, Charleston 14 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with naval stores to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Mark Pendleton, Thomas, St. Mary's, Ga., 17 ds., with lumber to E. Russell & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; hazy.

### SAILED.

Steam-ships Schiller, for Hamburg, (anchored in Gravesend Bay;) Bewick, for London; Columbus, for Havana; Alps, for Kingston, Jamaica; Wyanoke, for Richmond; barks Helena, for Melbourne; Carmella, St. Johns, N. F.; brigs Starlight, for Port Spain; Ellen P. Stewart, for ——; Gem, for Barbados; schrs. Ontara, for Cienfuegos; Alice B. Gardner, for Brunswick.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Since the date of last notice from this office the Cornfield Point Light-vessel has been carried from her station by the ice, and is now at New-Haven. She will be replaced as soon as practicable.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD.
Com. U. S. N., Light-house Insp. Third Dist.
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Feb. 23, 1875.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Guchen, (Fr.,) Havard, from Santander, arr. 22d, is consigned to Boyd & Hincken, not as before.

The reported arr. of the steam-ship Vicksburg, from Fernandina, in yesterday's edition was an error.

Two of the Game Cock Line of tugs attempted to tow eight barges of coal through Hell Gate for Bridgeport this A. M.; two of the barges were badly cut by the ice, one sunk off Little Gate, and the other was towed back to the City; the rest proceeded to Bridgeport.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Sld. for the United States Malvina Schutte, Alex. Marshall, Rothesay, Kings County, Colus Jacetje, Republitz, Meridian, Brasto, and Bolivar.

Arr. out on the 21st inst., Margaretha, Clara Piccena, and Fortuna.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Marion.

MOVILLE, Feb. 23.—The Allan Line steam-ship Polynesia, Capt. Brown, from Portland, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.


THE GORHAM COMPANY,

ART WORKERS IN SILVER,

No. 1 Bond street, near Broadway,

Have had an experience of over forty years as designers and manufacturers of Silver-ware, and employ on solid silver alone a larger number of workmen than any other factory in the world.

Besides employing the best native silversmiths, they have procured the services of over one hundred of the most skilled workmen and artists of Paris, England and Germany.

By the application of improved machinery, and with new methods, new processes, and new devices, the company is enabled to manufacture FAMILY SILVER, BRIDAL, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, of the richest character, at the lowest possible prices.

They have now the most extensive and brilliant collection of original designs, patterns, and models in Silverware to be found in the City.

At retail at the sales-rooms, NO 1 BOND ST.,

AND BY JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS, NO. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

WHOLESALE

SPRING, 1875.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Respectfully announce that their

FIRST OPENING

OF

French and Domestic

PATTERN BONNETS

AND

NOVELTIES IN

MILLINERY GOODS

WILL TAKE PLACE

TO-MORROW,

Thursday, Feb. 25,

AT THEIR

Wholesale Millinery Rooms,

Fourth Floor, Accessible by Elevator.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

REPAIRING

DEPARTMENT.

BREWSTER & CO.

(OF BROOME STREET.)

Owners of carriages are respectfully informed that we have a thoroughly organized department for the repair of Carriages, under the personal control of a member of our firm, assisted by a competent foreman, trained in our old Broome street establishment.

The quality of the labor and material is precisely the same as that employed in the production of New Carriages.

The extent of our premises and our large working force give us marked advantages in the PROMPT and THOROUGH execution of the work intrusted to us.

Careful estimates will be made of the cost, and no cartage, to or fro, will be charged.

Orders may be left at the Factory or Warerooms.

Broadway and 47th street,

& 5th avenue and 14th street.

IRA PEREGO'S SONS

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS

$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one. 85 Nassau St., N. Y.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl as lady's maid; is a first-class seamstress and hair-dresser; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av.

More than

6,000,000

Of One Number Alone of the Justly Celebrated

SPENCERIAN

Double Elastic

STEEL PENS

were sold in 1874—being a gain of more than 1,000,000 over the year previous: this, with the marked increase in the sales of the other numbers, shows that the SUPERIOR QUALITIES of these Pens are being more and more appreciated, and that they ARE DESTINED to take their place as THE MOST POPULAR Steel Pens in the market. They are made of the BEST STEEL, by the MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN IN EUROPE, and are a nearer approximation to the real SWAN QUILL action than anything of the kind hitherto invented.

The Spencerian Steel Pens are UNIVERSALLY USED in the COMMERCIAL COLLEGES throughout the United States, more largely than any others by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, and quite generally IN THE BANKS, COUNTING-HOUSES, and SCHOOLS of the country, and are FOR SALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

We claim for the Spencerian superiority OVER ALL OTHER pens in DURABILITY, ELASTICITY, FLEXIBILITY, and in EVENNESS OF POINT.

*** The Spencerian Pens are comprised IN 15 NUMBERS, varying in flexibility and fineness of point, and, for the convenience of those who may wish to try them, we will send a CARD containing a SAMPLE OF EACH NUMBER by mail, securely inclosed, on receipt of 25 CENTS.

Address all orders to

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,

Nos. 138 and 140 Grand st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

ARE NOW EXHIBITING THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

THE REDUCED COST OF MANUFACTURING ENABLES THEM TO OFFER GOODS, WHICH THEY GUARANTEE AS TO QUALITY AND DURABILITY, AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ALL KINDS OF MIRRORS, HARD-WOOD WORK, FRESCOING, PAINTING, AND DECORATING.

657 & 659 Broadway, opp. Bond st.

# MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

## THE COUNSEL FOR THE PLAINTIFF REST THEIR CASE.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS MOULTON—KATE CAREY, A PREVIOUS WITNESS, RECALLED BY THE DEFENSE—MR. TRACY TO OPEN FOR THE DEFENDANT THIS MORNING.

An unexpected surprise to the public was yesterday afforded by Tilton's counsel. Contrary to all expectation, they rested their case with the close of Mrs. Moulton's examination. Their doing so was wholly unexpected by the counsel for the defense, and created no little comment. A careful consideration of the matter, however, justifies the belief that Tilton's lawyers intend to reserve the evidence of the artist, Frank B. Carpenter, and some other witnesses, to rebut the testimony to be offered on behalf of the defendant. The court-room was crowded almost to inconvenience, and a number of women not connected in any way with the case were seated among the general audience. Mrs. Tilton came into court with her friend, Mrs. Anna Fields, and proceeded to her accustomed place. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher came into court early, accompanied by Mrs. Edward Beecher, wife of the defendant's son. Mr. Evarts was tardy in his attendance. The audience awaited the arrival of Mrs. Moulton with much interest. She came into court with her father-in-law, Mr. Severn D. Moulton, and her uncle, Mr. Jeremiah P. Robinson. After receiving the salutations and congratulations of the plaintiff and his counsel, Mrs. Moulton took her seat in the witness chair and her cross-examination by Mr. Evarts was resumed. She was questioned as to the number and character of her visits to the residence of Mrs. Woodhull. She did not remember having made a fourth visit to Mrs. Woodhull's house, late at night, in a hired hack. All her visits to Mrs. Woodhull were made during the year 1871. Mr. Evarts then directed the attention of Mrs. Moulton to the occasion in last July when she abused Tilton, and said if he turned on her husband, even by a look, he must never enter her house. Mr. Evarts asked Mrs. Moulton what prompted that remark. Mrs. Moulton answered that during the session of the Church Committee, Tilton, accompanied by Mr. Morris, came to her house to see her husband. Tilton said "Frank, you have broken faith with me and with the public in placing the short statement before the committee." Mrs. Moulton said that she was in the back parlor, and on hearing Tilton's remarks, reproved him severely. She was very angry, and might have called him a villain. The witness was next questioned as to the date of her interview with Mr. George C. Robinson, but could not remember the exact time. Mr. Evarts then asked Mrs. Moulton if she had told a Mrs. Dennis at Newport that Beecher was an innocent and good man. Mrs. Moulton denied having done so. This closed the cross-examination of the witness. Mr. Fullerton, by a short re-direct examination, brought out some explanatory answers. Mrs. Moulton stated that previous to the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's threat she had not known that person; that all her calls on Mrs. Woodhull were made subsequent to that time, and with a view of suppressing the scandal. After the publication of the scandal, Mrs. Woodhull called on Moulton and asked him to aid her in raising some money, offering her library as security. Moulton refused to assist her, and she went away. Mr. Fullerton next asked Mrs. Moulton how she came to kiss Beecher on his forehead. She answered that he was utterly broken down and wretched; that he had threatened suicide; that they were both crying, and that, moved by a sudden impulse of pity, compassion, forgiveness, and consolation, she bent forward and kissed him on the forehead. Mrs. Moulton further stated that on her husband's coming home she told him she had kissed Mr. Beecher, and informed him of the circumstances which led to her doing so. Mr. Fullerton then asked Mrs. Moulton to explain why she favored her husband's making a short statement before the committee. Mr. Evarts objected to the question, for the reason that it had no foundation from his cross-examination. The Court requested a TIMES reporter to read the previous testimony. The question was then allowed, and Mrs. Moulton said that she did not think it was Frank's duty to tell the entire truth, but Mr. Beecher's; and she advised her husband's making a short statement in order to allow Beecher an opportunity of making a full confession; or, as she expressed herself to her husband, "Give the old man another chance." This answer of Mrs. Moulton created great merriment in court. Mr. Evarts then said he had brought over the witness Kate Carey for cross-examination. Mr. Beach protested against Mr. Evarts' interfering with the proper course of the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Evarts replied that he had reserved the right of recalling Kate Carey. Mr. Beach then said, "Well, we rest our case here." This sudden announcement took the court, audience, and defendant's counsel by surprise, and Mr. Beach, leaning back in his chair, enjoyed the astonishment of the audience with a grave smile. Judge Neilson then informed Mrs. Moulton that she might retire, and she left the stand. On Friday last as Mrs. Moulton was leaving court with her uncle, Mr. J. P. Robinson, Beecher spoke to Mr. Robinson, and alluding to Mrs. Moulton's testimony, said, "In substance it is the truth, in effect it is a lie." This was published in the public journals. Yesterday on Mrs. Moulton leaving court, Beecher stood up as they neared the place where he was sitting and bowed to Mr. Robinson, who acknowledged it with a slight nod. The defendant then saluted Mrs. Moulton as she passed with a deeper obeisance. Mrs. Moulton kept her eyes fixed steadily on the door, passed on, and gave Beecher the cut direct. He resumed his seat at once. During Mrs. Moulton's examination, Mr. Hallett, the leader of the Boston Bar, and Mr. Thayer, Law Professor in the Cambridge University, who occupied seats on the bench with Judge Neilson, evinced the greatest interest in the proceedings. The witness Kate Carey was then placed on the stand. Since the giving of her direct testimony detectives have been engaged working up her antecedents. She was subjected to a very severe cross-examination by Mr. Evarts as to her being discharged from various situations for intemperance. In some instances, she stoutly denied such a state of facts, while in others her frank and laconic answer, "intoxicated," caused no little laughter. After recess, Mr. Evarts announced that Gen. Tracy, on consultation, found that in justice to himself and client, he could not open the case for the defense that afternoon, and court was accordingly adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

### *THE PROCEEDINGS.*

Mrs. Moulton resumed her seat in the witness stand, and the cross-examination by Mr. Evarts was continued.

Q.—Mrs. Moulton, you said on your direct examination that you went to Mrs. Woodhull's house and brought her to your house three or four times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you give us any particulars of the fourth visit to that house? A.—I don't remember now, Sir.

Q.—Did you bring her four times to your house? A.—I remember distinctly three times; I don't remember any more.

Q.—You remember three times that you brought her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, I understood you to say that these three visits that you remember were once with Mr. Tilton, once with your mother-in-law, and once with your son? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And I understand you that when you went with Mr. Tilton you did not bring her to your house? A.—I don't remember that I did not bring her to my house; Theodore did not bring her.

Q.—Did you bring her to your house? A.—I think not.

Q.—You think not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I understood you to say so before? A.—No, Sir; I don't think I did.

Q.—Then there are only two visits that you brought her to your house? A.—Two that I remember.

Q.—Were you then mistaken in thinking that you brought her three or four times to your house? A.—I remember distinctly three times that I brought her; I remember visiting her once with Mr. Tilton at her house.

Q.—And not bringing her to your house on that occasion? A.—I don't remember bringing her to my house on that occasion.

Q.—Don't you remember whether you did or did not? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—What? A.—I don't remember; I remember twice distinctly that I brought her.

Q.—The time that you went with Mr. Tilton, do you or do you not remember whether you brought her to your house? A.—I think not.

Q.—Is that all you can say? Have you no recollection distinctly about it? A.—I cannot remember positively whether I brought her or not.

Q.—What time in the evening did you start on that errand with Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't remember the time.

Q.—Do you remember anything about that time? A.—I don't remember anything more than I have stated.

Q.—What? A.—I don't remember anything about the time.

Q.—Can you give us anything about the hour of the day that you started? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you remember the hour of the day that you got back. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you no recollection about the hour of the day that you returned? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How many hours were you absent from your house? A.—I remember that we made only a short call on Mrs. Woodhull; how long it took us to go there and get back I don't know.

Q.—Were you not there several times, and don't you know how long it takes to go there and return? A.—No, Sir; I can't tell the exact time it takes to go there and return.

Q.—All these visits were made in a carriage, were they not? A.—Yes, Sir.

HER BOY'S AGE.

Q.—Now, Madam, how happened you to say on your direct examination that your boy was eleven or twelve years old when he went with you? A.—I don't remember exactly how long it was since I went there.

Q.—Perhaps it was last year, was it? A.—Oh, no, Sir.

Q.—He was twelve years of age? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And eleven two years ago? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you go last year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you go the year before? A.—I went the year of the publication of her story; I don't remember when that was.

Q.—Did you go in the year 1873? A.—I can't tell you, Sir; I remember that I went there the time she published the story in her paper; I don't remember the year.

HER VISITS TO MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Can you tell me, Madam, whether you went to that house in the year 1873? A.—I can't answer that question as to what year it was.

Q.—Do you mean you can't say whether you were there in 1873? A.—I mean to say that I don't remember.

Q.—You don't remember that you were there in 1873? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Well, now, were you there in the year 1872? A.—I don't remember the year.

Q.—Were all you visits in the same year? A.—I think so.

Q.—That you don't remember? A.—I think they were.

Q.—Do you mean by that that they were in the same year by the calendar, or within the space of a year? A.—I don't remember positively; I think they were within the year; I don't remember.

Q.—Have you a pretty good memory? A.—I think so.

Q.—Have you given us your best recollection of these visits, Mrs. Moulton? A.—I have.

Q.—And you can give us nothing more? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you an impression that you went there the fourth time? A.—I do not remember only of the three visits that I have told you of.

Q.—And you cannot give the hour of the day or evening that you went, or the hour of the day or evening that you returned, either visit? A.—I do not remember the hour.

Q.—What? A.—I do not remember the hour.

Q.—Nor anywhere near the hour? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—Would not a trip in a hackney coach in the night-time and back impress itself on your mind if it had taken place? A.—I do not know that it would.

Q.—I have understood you to say that the other times than that in which Mr. Tilton accompanied you, you did not bring this lady to your house? A.—Yes, Sir, I am quite sure. My little boy remembers of coming back—

Q.—Ah, I do not ask you about what your boy remembers. A.—I have stated to you that I remember it.

Q.—You are quite sure? A.—Quite sure.

Q.—That you brought her both the other times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, are you sure whether you took her back both of those times? A.—I am not sure, but I do not remember of taking her back.

Q.—You do not remember whether you did or not, do you? A.—I do not remember positively.

Q.—Whether you took her back or not? A.—I think I did.

Q.—And you can give us no idea of the hour of the evening that you started or got back? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—On either of those occasions? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Mrs. Moulton, did you go on any other errands in connection with this business? A.—To Mrs. Woodhull?

Q.—No; to anybody? A.—I do not remember any person.

Q.—Did you go by your husband's or Mr. Tilton's request, or with either of them, anywhere else, on any errands connected with this matter? A.—I do not remember any.

Q.—Are you quite sure that you did not? A.—I do not remember any other.

THE CONVERSATION WITH MR. GEORGE C. ROBINSON.

Q.—Mr. George C. Robinson, of whom you have spoken as the party to a conversation with you—he is your uncle, is he not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And one of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And not the gentleman who has been examined as a witness here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—His name is Jeremiah P.? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They are brothers, are they? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And they are both your uncles? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are they the heads of this mercantile house with which your husband has been connected? A.—Yes, Sir. Mr. Jeremiah Robinson is the senior partner.

Q.—And Mr. George C. is the next to him, is he not? A.—I really do not know.

Q.—The other partners are younger men, are they not, whoever they may be? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that conversation with Mr. George C. Robinson? A.—I cannot state the exact—the date I cannot give you, or perhaps the year; but it was in the beginning of this trouble.

Q.—The beginning of the trouble? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then it was in the year 1871, was it not? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—Don't you know when this trouble, as you call it, began? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, when did it begin? A.—1871.

Q.—Then, was your conversation with Mr. Robinson in 1871? A.—It might have been some time during that year.

Q.—Might have been? When was it? A.—I cannot state—I cannot give you the date.

Q.—Don't you know that it was in the Spring of that year, before the Summer? A.—I do not; No, Sir.

Q.—Don't you know whether it was in 1871 or 1872? A.—I think it was in 1871, but I cannot say positively.

Q.—And not later than the Fall, you think, of 1871? A.—I do not know, Sir, what time it was.

HER INTERVIEW WITH MR. AND MRS. TILTON.

Q.—You have described an interview you had with Mrs. Tilton, in which you were a good deal affected, and talked with her. You have stated that you did not have that interview by the request of Mr. Tilton or your husband? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you not? A.—Yes, Sir; I stated so.

Q.—That is so. Did you report to them that conversation after you had had it? A.—I think I reported it to Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Have you any assurance in your memory that you did that? A.—I don't remember—

Q.—Don't remember? A.—At present positively, but I think I did.

Q.—It is not impressed upon your mind, then, what you did on that point? Do I so understand you? A.—I think I reported it, but I cannot say positively.

Q.—Now, Madam, in this conversation with Mr. Tilton, in which you called him a villain, and told him if he turned on your husband even by a look, you—

The Court—I do not think she adopted the word villain, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—I so understood it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, it is a mistake.

Mr. Evarts—I think not; I will read the record.

The Court—She answered "something of that kind," which I do not understand to be an adoption of that very word.

Mr. Evarts—I do not wish to hold any witness to anything that has not been said.

The Court—Of course not.

Mr. Evarts—I so understood it.

The Court (reading)—"Do you remember an interview that you had with Mr. Tilton at your house during some of these years, in January, 1873, do you remember having an interview with Tilton at your house in which you told him that he was a villain, and would betray your husband as he had Mr. Beecher? A.—I think I remember an interview with Mr. Tilton something like that."

The Witness—Last Summer.

Mr. Evarts—When? A.—I stated last Summer.

The Court—That is as I recollect it, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I read on, if your Honor please:

"Q.—Do you remember when that was? A.—Yes, Sir; on his making some remark in answer to this statement of yours.

Q.—Did you threaten to send for a policeman and have him put out of the house? A.—No, Sir; I never remember the policeman or any reference to any policeman.

Q.—What did you further tell him? A.—I said if he was unkind to Frank, my husband, or turned on him in any way, even so much as by a look, that he must never come into our house again."

The Court—It is not material. Your question pointed to the interview.

Mr. Evarts—It did, and pointed to the language she used about the policeman.

Mr. Fullerton—It is a mistake, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I have read the record.

Mr. Beach—You misconstrue it, then.

Mr. Evarts—It may be, or you do, one or the other.

Mr. Beach—Then it is for the court to settle it.

Mr. Evarts—For the court to settle? It is for the jury to settle it when we sum up.

The Court—Put your question, Sir.

Q.—You had a conversation with him, a part of which was that if he turned upon your husband, even by a look—What led you to think of his turning upon your husband? A.—I remember it was in August this conversation took place; it was in reference to Mr. Moulton having failed to make his statement before the committee, that he had promised; at my earnest solicitation a short statement was prepared for Mr. Moulton to give to the committee in place of the long statement, as I said, to give Mr. Beecher another chance to state his case fairly; Mr. Tilton had been out of town, and when he came home in the evening he came to our house, with Judge Morris, and said: "Frank, you have broken faith with me; your reputation will suffer; you have promised faithfully to give to the committee your statement, and failed to do it." I listened to him for some time; I was sitting in the back room, and I didn't like the manner and way in which he reproved Frank for having failed to make the statement; I went in and spoke to him; my exact language I don't remember; I know I was very angry, and reproved him very severely for speaking of Mr. Moulton in the way in which he did.

Q.—Did you call him a villain? A.—I may have called him a villain.

WHEN SHE WENT TO NARRAGANSETT.

Q.—Can you give me more accurately when you went to Narragansett in last July? A.—I forget the day of the month, but it was some time in July; I think it must have been the latter part of July.

Q.—Do you remember any part of the month that you were at Narragansett, or how long you were there? A.—I think, in all, during the entire Summer, I was there about six weeks. I think I went about the latter part of July.

Q.—Did you go as early as the 17th of July? A.—I don't think I did. I don't remember the date.

Q.—Do you remember whether or no while you were there you were sick? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember what part of the month of July, if in the month of July, that was? A.—I was sick nearly all the time.

Q.—Do you remember your husband coming there after you had been there some time, that is a week or more, some period of time, and that that was in July that he came? A.—I remember his coming there while I was there.

Q.—Do you remember whether that was the 24th of July that he came? A.—I don't remember the day of the month.

Q.—Do you recollect how long you had been there when he did come, whenever that was? A.—I cannot say; no, Sir.

Q.—Don't know? A.—I don't know how long I had been there; no, Sir.

HER VISIT TO MRS. DENNIS.

Q.—Do you remember visiting a Mrs. Dennis, at Newport? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In the year 1873—an acquaintance of yours? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is she a Brooklyn lady? A.—No, Sir; she lives in Newport.

Q.—An acquaintance of yours there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see her in both years—1873-4? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Do you remember telling her that Mr. Beecher was an innocent and good man? A.—No, Sir, I never told her that.

Q.—Quite sure of that? A.—Sure I never told her any such thing.

Q.—Do you remember to have told other persons that? A.—I have never told anybody that Mr. Beecher was an innocent man.

Q.—You have never told Mrs. Dennis that Mr. Beecher was an innocent and good man? A.—I never told her that he was an innocent man.

Q.—Well, nothing to that effect, that he was an innocent and good man? I never said to anybody that he was an innocent man.

Mr. Evarts and Mr. Shearman here held a consultation, after which Mr. Evarts said: "If your Honor please, that is all."

### *RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.*

By Mr. Fullerton—Will you state more particularly when you made known to Mr. Jeremiah P. Robinson—

Mr. Evarts—Mr. George C. Robinson.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. George C. Robinson; what you told him? A.—I don't understand.

Q.—You have told us what you communicated to George C. Robinson in respect to Mr. Beecher when he questioned you as to what was the difficulty—what led Mr. Beecher to visit your husband so often; can you give us more particularly when that conversation took place between yourself and Mr. Robinson—

Mr. Evarts—That is just what I have been asking?

Witness—I don't remember whether it was the first year. I think it must have been. Mr. Robinson was very much exercised about the stories—

Mr. Evarts—No matter about Mr. Robinson—

Q.—Was it after your husband had received these frequent visits from Mr. Beecher? A.—Certainly.

Q.—How long had that been going on, as near as you can remember? A.—I cannot tell you how long; I only know Mr. Beecher had been frequently to the office, and excited the suspicion of Mr. Robinson.

Q.—Was Mr. George C. Robinson a member of Plymouth Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long had he been a member? A.—I forget the year; before I joined.

Q.—Had he held office in the church? A.—He had been a Deacon.

Q.—You have stated in your cross-examination, speaking of your visit to Mrs. Woodhull's house, that Mr. Moulton wanted you to go, and Mr. Tilton wanted you to go, and see Mrs. Woodhull in reference to something in the case, I don't know what? A.—In reference to the publication of her story.

Q.—Were these visits after this threat of Mrs. Woodhull had appeared in one of the New-York newspapers to publish the story? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You never had any intercourse with Mrs. Woodhull until after that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it after the threat and before the publication of the story? A.—Yes, Sir.

MRS. WOODHULL WANTED TO RAISE MONEY.

Q.—Did you ever see Mrs. Woodhull after the publication of the story? A.—The last time I saw Mrs. Woodhull she came to our house and asked Mr. Moulton if he could assist her in raising some money. She said she had a library, or a set of books, which she could give as security. Mr. Moulton was sick at the time, and told her he could not assist her in any way, and she left the house very angry. That was the last time I saw her.

Q.—That is the last time you saw her? A.—That is the last time I saw her.

Q.—When was that? A.—I don't remember the time when it was, but I know it was the last visit.

Q.—Was it after the publication of the story? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That visit you did not anticipate? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And how long was she at your house? A.—Only for a short time—perhaps half an hour.

Q.—You have mentioned an occasion when Mr. Beecher was at your house to dinner—can you tell us when that was? A.—I think it must have been in the year 1871; the only way I have of knowing is that we dined in the basement. I think it was 1871, but I cannot be positive.

Q.—Was Mrs. Woodhull there to dinner. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it before or after Mrs. Woodhull had threatened to publish her story? A.—It was after.

Q.—It was after? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then if that threat was published in 1872, it was after that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect at what hour the dinner was served? A.—In the evening.

Q.—Do you recollect who arrived first, Mr. Beecher or Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you recollect where they first met? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Or do you remember how long they had been at the house before the dinner was served? A.—No, I do not remember how long.

Q.—You have been asked how early you learned you were to be a witness in this case; can you fix the time any more definitely, Mrs. Moulton, when you did learn that? A.—I think in July.

Q.—Why do you think it was in July?

Mr. Evarts—I object.

The Court—Mrs. Moulton did not exactly say "to be a witness in this case."

Mr. Fullerton—But the language of the counsel on the other side in framing the question implied that.

The Court—The general tenor of it shows that it was in an anticipated case.

Mr. Evarts—An anticipated law-suit—a suit anticipated in court, not before the church; she excluded the idea that it was before that.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not know that it was an anticipated suit; that is what I am trying to get at.

The Court—I have an impression that she said it was before the suit was brought.

Mr. Fullerton—As regards the time it was, but she was not certain about that.

Mr. Evarts—She was very certain it was in July.

Mr. Fullerton—She has not been very certain.

Mr. Evarts—We won't dispute with one another.

Mr. Fullerton—We won't dispute if you don't.

Mr. Evarts—I won't dispute, if you do.

Mr. Fullerton—That is very judicious, but I am going to find out, notwithstanding that, when it was this took place. [To the witness.] Do you know whether it was before or after this suit that we are now trying was actually commenced? A.—I do not think the case was commenced.

Q.—Who was it talked first about the suit? A.—I understood from Mr. Tilton something with reference to the case being brought into court.

Q.—Who was it first spoke to you about being a witness? A.—I do not remember; I think Mr. Moulton.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said that from my knowledge of the case and the facts between Mr. Beecher and himself, if the case was in court, of course I should be called as a witness.

Q.—Was that all there was of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

WHY SHE KISSED BEECHER.

Q.—You have been asked, Mrs. Moulton, a question in reference to the kissing of Mr. Beecher, by you, and you stated that you leaned over and kissed him on his forehead, and that that was the only time you ever kissed him; I want you to state under what circumstances that was done?

Mr. Evarts—She has already stated.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, we will have it restated.

The Witness—As I told you, Mr. Beecher came into the house, suffering greatly, very despondent and gloomy, from his knowledge or fear that Mr. Tilton was about to publish his letter of apology, and if so, he felt that the truth would come out, and he felt that he could not any longer live and bear up under it, and he had come to see me to have a long talk with me.

Mr. Fullerton—You need not repeat the whole conversation, but I want to know what the condition of his mind was in general terms? A.—I can only tell you that that evening, when Mr. Moulton came home, I said to him—

Mr. Evarts—No matter what you said to Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Fullerton—I will come to that in a moment, but now just state the condition of Mr. Beecher in respect to mental anguish and suffering at that time, and your own condition? A.—His condition was such that I said to Mr. Moulton—

Mr. Evarts—I beg your pardon, Madam, but I must reject that evidence.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—How did you feel, without reference to what you told your husband? A.—I felt as if I had been in the presence of death, and as I expressed myself to a friend—

Mr. Evarts—Never mind your friend.

Mr. Fullerton—Leave out your friend, Mrs. Moulton; tell your own feelings, without telling that you expressed them. I want to know the circumstances under which you kissed him on the forehead? A.—He was crying and I was crying at the time I kissed him; I never expected to see Mr. Beecher again, or at least only for a few moments, as he told me he would come on the next day; we had a long interview. Mr. Beecher had suffered greatly—

Mr. Evarts—I do not want an argument.

The Witness—I cannot describe to you any more—

Mr. Fullerton (to Mr. Evarts, speaking simultaneously with the witness)—I do not suppose you do; we want the evidence; if that is an argument, we cannot help it. [To the witness]—Did you expect at that time that he (Mr. Beecher) would take his life? A.—I certainly did.

Q.—You have been asked whether you did not say to him at that time that if there was a good man, you believed he was one; you did not state what you did say to him at that time; do you recollect what you did say to him? A.—I tried to persuade him from suicide; I said to him, "You have committed this sin, but you say you have repented, and you believe you have been forgiven, and I still think there is much good in you, and I think it is your duty to confess your crime, and try to do some good in the world."

WHAT WAS HER OBJECT IN WHAT SHE SAID AND DID?

Q.—What was your object in what you said and did that day to Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Evarts—I object to that; we have had three times what she said and did, and if she had any other object than that indicated, it would be a little odd.

Mr. Fullerton—It is apparent; but there is no objection to making it more so and emphasizing it, so—

Mr. Evarts—We can judge by what she said and did.

Mr. Fullerton—We shall by her motives—

Mr. Evarts—Not in the least, I think.

Mr. Fullerton—We shall certainly; you can do as you like about it; it is certainly what her motive and object were in that long, painful interview with her pastor.

The Court—I think the motive and object are quite apparent, and although that would be a proper question on the cross, this is your witness.

Mr. Fullerton—I know, but she is turned over to me for a re-direct examination. They have attempted to place this lady in a false attitude, and although they have failed very signally in that attempt, yet it is better for me to follow that up and show not only the circumstances under which this act of hers was committed, but the object that she had in view in doing it.

The Court—That is quite apparent. I think we have it so apparent that no one can mistake the spirit that moved this lady at that time upon the statements she makes.

Mr. Fullerton—I am satisfied with that. [To the witness.] You have been asked, Mrs. Moulton, whether you did not on one occasion in the presence of your husband put your hands upon his shoulder and neck and say to him, (Mr. Moulton,) "Take care of this good man," speaking with reference to Mr. Beecher—do you recollect any such interview, and if so, state what occurred? A.—I remember on one Friday evening Mr. Beecher came to our house; he was very much depressed and suffering greatly. Frank called me into the room to attend to some matter; I forget what it was, but I remember putting my hand on Mr. Beecher's shoulder and saying, "Frank take care of this man, he is a good man."

Q.—You believed at that time, did you not, that Mr. Beecher had repented? A.—I believed so; yes, Sir.

Q.—That he had truly repented?

Mr. Evarts—That he had what?

Mr. Fullerton—That he had repented.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is rather a leading question, I think.

Mr. Fullerton—One other question. Mrs. Moulton, did you relate to your husband the interview that you had with Mr. Beecher—the long interview of three or four hours? A.—I did.

Q.—And did you state to him that you kissed him on the forehead? A.—I did.

Q.—When did you make that statement to your husband? A.—In the evening, when he returned.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. HALLIDAY.

Q.—Your attention has also been called to an interview with Mr. Halliday. Do you recollect when that took place? A.—I do not remember. I remember the interview with Mr. Halliday.

Q.—Do you remember what that conversation was? A.—I think I said to Mr. Halliday, "It is a wonder that Mrs. Woodhull should use my name, for I said nothing to her about Mr. Beecher in relation to this subject."

Q.—Was that conversation after the publication of the Woodhull story? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what question did Mr. Halliday put to you at that time? A.—I do not remember what his questions were. I only remember that I avoided having any confidence with Mr. Halliday.

Q.—Did you feel at liberty to tell him what you knew in regard to the matter? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

WHEN TILTON BEGAN TO TAKE HIS MEALS AT HER HOUSE.

Q.—When did Mr. Tilton commence to take his meals at your house? A.—He used to visit me frequently in Clinton street.

Q.—When did he begin to take his meals there with any degree of regularity, with reference to July, 1870? Was it before or after that date? A.—It was 1869, I think.

Q.—1869? A.—I think it was 1869 or 1870. He had been so much at our house that I do not remember.

Q.—Did he begin to take his meals regularly there until then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you state whether it was before or after July, 1870? A.—It was after.

Q.—Now, did he give any reason to you why he took his meals there?

Mr. Evarts—That I object to. Let us see what conversation they had.

Judge Neilson—I think the counsel cannot give that.

Mr. Fullerton—Why, Sir, it is a declaration accompanying an act.

Judge Neilson—It is not a specific act. The question would be proper were it specific.

Mr. Fullerton—The act is very specific—taking his meals at that house.

Judge Neilson—The taking of meals is a very general thing, covering several months; if you can single out any occasion you can give the details.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, your Honor will remember that this habit of his grew up out of this domestic difficulty; the date of that was July 3, 1870; and they have given that in evidence for a purpose, and they will use it hereafter before this case is closed. Now, it ought to be competent for us to give any declaration characterizing the act.

Judge Neilson—What he said on any specific occasion might be so, but not a general declaration.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will, perhaps, remember your ruling against us in regard to the testimony of Mr. Bell, when we offered to show an act of Mr. Beecher in calling Mr. Bell in consultation and what Mr. Bell said, and your Honor excluded that.

Mr. Fullerton—Our objection to that, your Honor, was two-fold—first, that it was on the part of the defense, and that they had no right to project that into our case—

Mr. Evarts—That was not the ground.

Mr. Fullerton—It was one of the grounds.

Judge Neilson—I think we cannot take it.

Q.—Do you recollect when Mr. Tilton came to your house to take his meals after this committee—did he give any reason for not doing it before?

Mr. Evarts—That I object to.

Judge Neilson—I must exclude that.

Mr. Fullerton—I thought that was in harmony with your Honor's suggestion.

Q.—In one of the gentleman's questions, put to you on Friday last, he used the word treachery when asking you what you said in reference to Mr. Tilton; did you ever in any conversation with your husband speak of Mr. Tilton as treacherous, or inclined to be treacherous toward your husband? A.—No, I do not remember that I used the word treacherous about him.

Q.—Now, as to these woman's suffrage meetings in your house to which your attention has been called, do you recollect to what extent, if any, Mrs. Tilton partook in the woman's suffrage movement? A.—I remember her being invited to take some office in the association and become a member of it, and she was invited to our house on one or two occasions with Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony; that is all I remember.

Q.—Did she meet the ladies you have named, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony? Q.—No, Sir; I think not.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. M'LEAN.

Q.—Do you recollect a conversation with Mr. McLean? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that conversation? A.—I do not remember the time; he was waiting for Mr. Moulton to come.

Q.—Did you know him? A.—I think I had had an introduction; I don't remember; I think Mr. Moulton had introduced me.

Q.—How long did he wait for Mr. Moulton? A.—Perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes.

Q.—Did he interrogate you in regard to what you knew about the case? A.—I do not remember anything that he said about the case; I remember a conversation about Mr. Beecher's portrait.

Q.—Was anything said about the domestic difficulties—about Mr. Beecher—other than this conversation about his portrait? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—When was this? A.—I think in 1873, or somewhere about there.

Q.—Now, give us the date, if you please, when this short statement of your husband was the subject of conversation between him and Mr. Beecher? A.—In 1873?

Q.—In July, was it not? A.—In 1873?

Q.—In 1874. A.—You mean the last statement?

Q.—Not the last statement; the first statement your husband prepared? A.—In July.

Q.—Please repeat what Mr. Beecher said in reply to the question put by your husband? A.—Mr. Moulton said to Mr. Beecher: "Then, Mr. Beecher, you consider my statement an honorable one, do you, to make before the committee?" He said: "Yes, Frank, I consider it so."

Q.—Did you see that statement? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he have it with him at this conversation? A.—Mr. Moulton had it, and read it to Mr. Beecher and myself.

Q.—You have stated on the cross-examination that Mr. Tilton said he would take this case into court. What else was there in that same conversation? Do you recollect what else was said? A.—He said he would take his case into court, where he could vindicate it and get justice.

Q.—What was he complaining of, if anything, at the time?

Mr. Evarts—She has not said that he complained of anything.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the reason I asked the question.

Mr. Evarts—It is a leading question.

Mr. Fullerton—No, it is not.

WHAT TILTON SAID.

Q.—What did he say, if anything, on that subject? A.—The injustice of the committee—

Q.—What committee? A.—The Church Committee.

Q.—Did he say in what respect they had done him injustice? A.—That it was a packed committee, and that he had no chance in taking his case before it, and so on.

Q.—Mrs. Moulton, you say that you advised a short statement on that occasion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—It was at the time that Mr. Moulton had promised a statement to the Church. A number of gentlemen, including among them Gen. Butler, Franklin Woodruff, Mr. Moulton's father, and a number of other gentlemen, were present, and I was present in the room, and the statement was read—

Mr. Evarts—That I object to.

Q.—Never mind about the statement. Why did you advise a short statement? A.—Because I proposed to give Mr. Beecher a chance—

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment.

Judge Neilson—It appears in your cross-examination that she advised a short statement.

Mr. Evarts—No, I do not think I asked that.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, it came out on your cross-examination.

Judge Neilson—And now your question simply seeks to account for it.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Well, if you are right in the fact that they called it out you may go on.

Mr. Fullerton—I made a memorandum at the time.

Mr. Evarts—I did not call for anything of the kind, nor did it make that impression on my mind. If it came out it was not in answer to my question. I did not ask her anything of the kind.

Mr. Fullerton—The gentleman got it free.

Mr. Evarts—I don't know; what did I get? Let us see what it is.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—I am willing that you should do that; I don't know that it was an answer to the question or that the question necessarily called for it, but it was in answer to the question, and if there is anything in the answer of any value to them they are entitled to it whether they want it or not.

The Court—Yes.

MR. EVARTS WANTS TO HEAR THE QUESTION.

Mr. Evarts—What was it?

The Court—Can you turn to it, Mr. Stenographer?

The official stenographer of court said: "The reporter [his assistant] is not here who took that testimony."

Mr. Fullerton—She stated she suggested that they should make a short statement.

The Court—Well, now, put your question, Mr. Fullerton?

Mr. Fullerton—Why did you make that suggestion or give that advice?

Mr. Evarts—That is not an inquiry that I have made; it is not properly in response to any question I asked the witness. She was asked to fix a date on a question put by my associate, and she said, about the time when she referred to, the month of June, and that would not give her the right to tell all that happened in the month of June.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't claim that at all, but I do claim that inasmuch as whatever language she did use on the subject was in reply to the question of counsel on the other side, I have a right to follow it up and show the object she had in view in making that suggestion.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, you will see that it is inadmissible on that very point. I asked the witness the date of something that she had testified to, and she undertakes to fix the date by its being the time when some statement was made by somebody—in one of the facts, I suppose, which are understood to exist in this case. It was not my purpose to elicit the answer they claim to bind us by.

The Court—I think your object was to get at the time?

Mr. Evarts—Yes; and the fact of the witness stating that time—that that statement entitles them to give a whole conversation; that is what they claim.

Mr. Fullerton—If your Honor please—

Mr. Beach—It is distinctly in evidence now, if your Honor please, from this lady, that she strongly counseled that statement, and that she said for the purpose of giving Mr. Beecher another opportunity to clear himself, or relieve himself. It is expressly now in evidence.

The Court—Then we have the object now, to-wit, to relieve Mr. Beecher. Now, Mr. Fullerton, ask her what further she advised on the subject.

Mr. Evarts—I object to that, Sir. This answer was made in reference to a question of mine, to fix a date. Now your Honor is asked to allow a conversation which took place at that time, mentioned in this answer.

The Court (turning to THE TIMES stenographers)—Mr. Cochran, will you read that part of the evidence, Sir?

The TIMES stenographer read as follows:

"Q.—You had a conversation with him, a part of which was that if he turned upon your husband even by a look. What led you to think of his turning upon you? A.—I remember it was in August the conversation took place; it was in reference to Mr. Moulton's having failed to make his statement before the committee, that he had promised. At my earnest solicitation, a short statement was prepared for Mr. Moulton to give to the committee in place of the long statement, as I said to give Mr. Beecher another chance to state his case fairly."

Mr. Fullerton—Now, your Honor knows perfectly that when my learned friend on the other side puts a question to a witness and gets an answer that is not responsive and does not suit him, he moves forthwith to strike it out, and does not rest until it is stricken out. There are other times when he puts a question to the witness and gets an answer which, though it is not responsive, is an advantage to him, and he omits to make such a motion until some future time in the progress of the case, when we attempt to explain it or take advantage of it, and then he raises the argument that it is irresponsive, and we have no right to follow it up. Now, when he gets an answer and permits it to stand as evidence, I submit we have a right to explain it, if it needs explanation.

The Court—Will you state your question, Mr. Fullerton—state the form and purport of it?

WHY SHE SUGGESTED THE SHORT STATEMENT.

Mr. Fullerton—Why she suggested this short statement.

The Court—She may answer that.

Mr. Evarts—We object, and your Honor will please note our exception. It is not admissible, any way. Let them ask her what she did.

The Court—She may answer that.

Q.—Why did you advise or suggest that a short statement be made at that time by your husband? A.—In order to give Mr. Beecher another chance to state before his church and committee the truth.

Q.—And so you stated at the time of giving the advice as to the short statement?

Mr. Evarts—She did not say anything of that kind.

Mr. Fullerton—And that is the reason I asked her the question.

The Court—We have something of that character already in evidence.

Witness—I did not want Frank to state the facts; I wanted Mr. Beecher to.

Mr. Evarts—That I object to.

WHAT MRS. MOULTON SAID.

Mr. Fullerton—State what you said—what words did you employ at the time of that conversation—answer as you can recollect? A.—I stated: Give the old man another chance. [Loud laughter.]

The Court (interrupting)—I think you had better wait until to-morrow, gentlemen. There will be something perhaps more exciting to-morrow—more worthy of your attention.

Q.—Where did you make Mrs. Dennis' acquaintance? A.—I have known her all my life.

Q.—Did she reside in Brooklyn? A.—No, Sir, in Newport, R. I.

Q.—Newport, R. I.? A.—Newport, R. I.

Q.—And when was this conversation you had with her? A.—I don't know whether in 1872 or 1873. I have seen her nearly every year; I visited Rhode Island nearly every Summer.

Q.—Was this talked about? A.—Oh, yes, Sir, and discussed.

Q.—Did you go into any particulars as to what you knew of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you feel at liberty to communicate to Mrs. Dennis, or to anybody, the facts you had in your possession? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

Mr. Evarts—Mrs. Moulton, are you quite sure that you told your husband of this interview with Mr. Beecher on the evening of the day on which it occurred?

Witness—When I kissed Mr. Beecher on the forehead?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, at that interview?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What impresses it on your mind that you told him the evening of the day that it occurred? A.—Because it caused me great sorrow; the interview or scene which I had passed with Mr. Beecher made a great impression on my mind and I thought then he was going to carry out his intentions.

Mr. Evarts—I don't want you to state that, Madam.

Mr. Beach—She is giving the reason for it.

Mr. Evarts—No matter, Madam, I did not call for it.

Q.—My question is what makes you sure that you told him of it? A.—Because it made such an impression upon my mind.

Q.—You cannot be mistaken about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You remember the evening and do you remember your husband's return that evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—If the Court please, one of the jurors wishes to be excused for a moment.

The Court—Certainly.

The juror then retired for a short time, and again took his seat.

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all, Mrs. Moulton.

### *KATE CAREY RECALLED.*

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, we have brought Mrs. Kate Carey here for further cross-examination.

Mr. Fullerton—Further cross-examination?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, further cross-examination.

The Court—Mrs. Moulton can retire, can she, gentlemen?

Mr. Evarts and Mr. Fullerton (together)—Yes, Sir.

The Court (to Mr. Evarts)—Is the witness in attendance?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, is the control of this case to be taken out of our hands?

The Court—Well, the counsel's rights are reserved then, till you get through, if you prefer that course.

Mr. Beach—Certainly, Sir. We rest then, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I recall this witness as a cross-examination—as part of their case.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir, not as a part of our case.

Mr. Evarts—I understand it so.

Mr. Beach—We have rested our case.

Mr. Evarts—I gave you notice that I was going to cross-examine her.

The Court (to Mr. Evarts)—You bring the witness, here, Sir, and we will see what course we shall take with her testimony.

Mr. Evarts—It is an ordinary right.

Mr. Beach—There is no necessity, Sir, of any point of this kind, for we shall take no objection to any further cross-examination of this lady for the purpose of contradicting, or for any other purpose.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that we understand, and we have a right to do now.

Mr. Beach—Well, I submit he has not a right to do it now, Sir. Still, we make no particular point about it. We have rested our case, and if the gentleman wishes to further cross-examine the witness he may call her.

Mr. Evarts—I had announced my cross-examination before you rested.

Mr. Beach—The gentleman had no right to interfere with our case, while we were conducting it, for the purpose of examining or cross-examining any witness.

The Court—Except the witness on the stand.

Mr. Beach—Except the witness on the stand. We had a right to rest when the witness was through.

The Court—I am very glad you think so. Well, bring the witness.

Mr. Evarts—I had the right to bring this witness to the stand.

Kate Carey was then recalled and came to the witness stand.

The Court (to the witness)—Take the chair. You will remember that you were sworn the other day.

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

The Court—And the binding force of that oath still continues on you. They purpose to ask you some more questions.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—I think you said, Madam, that you were married or had been married? A.—I am a widow lady, Sir.

Q.—Yes? And what was your husband's name? A.—John Smith, Sir.

Q.—John Smith? [Laughter.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did he die? A.—That I cannot say, Sir.

Q.—When did you last see him? A.—About three months before my baby was born.

Q.—Where were you married? A.—I was married in Manchester, England.

Q.—When? A.—That I cannot say, Sir.

Q.—How long before your baby was born were you married? A.—Why, I am in this country for some years, and I was married coming to this country.

Q.—Well, how many years had you been married to this John Smith? A.—I was married nine months before I came to this country.

Q.—When did you come to this country? A.—I came to this country at the time of Burdell's murder by Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—When was this baby born—this baby of yours; I understand you to mean with the milk for whom you went to Mrs. Tilton? Is that it? A.—Well, I cannot say as to the time it was born. It was born in the Summer, but I cannot exactly tell the day or date.

Q.—Well, you mean the birth of the child with the breast of whose milk you went to Mrs. Tilton, do you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well. Now was that your first child? A.—It was not, Sir.

Q.—How happens it that you do not know when your husband, John Smith, died? A.—I do not know. I heard he had died with yellow fever. He was not in very good health.

Q.—Not what? A.—He was not in very good health. I went away before the baby was born.

Q.—Now when you had lived in these places of which you have spoken, have you lived by the name of Kate Carey? A.—Kate Carey—Kate Smith, Sir.

Q.—Just as—— A. (Interrupting)—Both names. I went always as a widow woman.

Q.—Both names—you mean two names at the same place? A.—I went as Kate Smith, but mostly all the places I told the servant girls that my name was Carey.

Q.—Well, no matter. You went sometimes by the name of Kate Smith, and sometimes by the name of Kate Carey at places, did you? A.—I always went by the name of Smith, Sir.

Q.—Always went by the name of Smith? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you come to Mrs. Tilton's by the name of Smith? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why did you give your name as Carey in this cause, when you were called as a witness? A.—I gave both names.

WITH WHOM SHE LIVED.

Q.—Did you live with Mr. Robert T. Moore at No. 110 Smith street in this city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did you live there? A.—I lived there until they broke up house-keeping?

Q.—How long was that? A.—I don't know whether it was two months or going on three. I cannot say.

Q.—About that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember the cause for which you were discharged from that place? A.—From Moore's?

Q.—Yes. A.—They broke up housekeeping and went to boarding.

Q.—Then you were never discharged for any cause of your own conduct? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you not discharged from that place for intemperance? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That is your recollection, is it? That is my recollection, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember telling Mr. Moore while there that you never saw anything wrong between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton? A.—The name never was mentioned in Moore's.

Q.—You are quite sure of that? A.—I am sure.

Q.—You didn't say anything of the kind? A.—I did not.

Q.—You have spoken of having lived in Clinton street with a family by the name of Duray or Duryea? A.—Duray, Sir.

Q.—Do you know how the name is spelled? A.—I do not; I don't know the number on the door.

Q.—While you lived in this house of Duray, or Duryea, did you know a man by the name of Webster, who lived in the neighborhood? A.—I did not.

Q.—A painter or mechanic of some kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And talked with him? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you live at Mrs. Gilkinson's? A.—I did.

Q.—In Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what street? A.—Right across from the doctor's, at the corner of Montague street.

Q.—How long did you live there?—that is, a little after you left Mrs. Tilton's—how long did you live there?

Mr. Fullerton—That is all in evidence now.

A.—A month, or about a month.

Q.—Were you discharged from that place? A.—There was sickness in the house. They lost a little girl named Annie, who had the fever, and I took sick—it went through my system, and I was not able to nurse.

Q.—Were you discharged from that house for intemperance. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor any cause except your sickness? A.—Nothing as I know it.

Q.—Did you live at Mr. H. L. Rider's, a lawyer in Willow street, in Brooklyn? A.—Not if I knew it, Sir; I don't remember.

Q.—Do you know whether you lived there or not? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember living in Willow street.

Q.—Did you never live in Willow street? A.—No, Sir; not if I know it.

Q.—Never live with Mr. Rider? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember bringing to Mrs. Rider some certificates of character from somebody on Staten Island? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't remember that? A.—No, Sir; I have not any certificates from Staten Island.

Q.—Did you present any? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You do not remember, then, of being discharged from Mr. Rider's? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor remember being discharged for intemperance from that place? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember saying at this house of Mrs. Rider's that you had nursed Mrs. Tilton—Mrs. Theodore Tilton—and speaking of her as a lovely woman and a perfect lady? A.—I do not remember living at any such place, Sir, in Willow street.

Q.—Or anywhere else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, you don't remember saying that at Mr. Rider's house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you live with Mrs. Hendricks in Clinton street? A.—I do not remember living with anybody but the De Backs in Clinton street.

Q.—Don't remember what? A.—Don't remember living with anybody but the De Backs in Clinton street—that family you spoke of near Second place.

Q.—I ask you if you lived with Mrs. Hendricks in Clinton street? A.—I don't know; I do not remember.

Q.—Did you ever live with a German family? A.—Oh, yes, Sir, I did; their business was the fancy business; I believe it was over in Maiden lane, New-York.

Q.—Was their name Hendricks? A.—I believe it was; I am not positive.

Q.—How long did you live there? A.—I think it was a month, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember why you were discharged from there? A.—Yes, Sir—intoxicated. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you live or lodge at a house kept by Eliza Kays, or Keys, at No. 271 Pacific street? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That is a servants' boarding-house, or of

not you know? A.—I know nothing of it personally.

Q.—Never boarded there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do not you remember living at a house with Mrs. Keys, or boarding there? A.—Oh, yes, Sir, I did; facing Mr. Moore's grocery store.

Q.—You do remember now? A.—Yes, Sir, I do remember now.

Q.—Where is that? A.—Facing Mr. Moore's grocery store.

Q.—Where is Mr. Moore's grocery store? A.—The corner of Pacific and Moore.

Q.—You do remember, then? A.—I do remember.

Q.—How long were you at that lodging-house? A.—I was not more than a week at a time; the quicker I got service the better.

Q.—Do you remember being sent away from that lodging-house for drunkenness? A.—Not at all, never; she was able to drink as much as I was. [Laughter.]

Q.—Perhaps not when you were there? A.—She would drink her share if I would pay for it, the same as all the lodging-house keepers.

Q.—Now, I understand you to have said before that you had not lived out for a year, or something of that kind, did not you? A.—Not to stay steady in a place, I don't think; I have been poorly for some time.

Q.—I say you had not lived out as a servant for a year; is that so? A.—It is about this time twelvemonth that I left, and I have not done anything steady since.

Q.—Do you remember living with a Mr. Motley at Harlem? A.—I do.

Q.—How many months did you live there? A.—Going on the second month.

Q.—And when was that? A.—I was about a month, and I think two weeks; I did not put in the two months.

Q.—When? A.—In the Summer; last Summer.

Q.—Last Summer? A.—I think so.

Q.—Was not it then four months from now that you lived there? A.—It was about then, I guess; about that time; it was in warm weather.

Q.—You think you lived there about four months, you mean? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Then, was it four months ago you left there? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Where did you go from there? A.—I went to the office, and I got a place two miles past Harlem, in a family named Simpson.

Q.—After leaving Motley's? A.—After leaving Motley's.

Q.—How long did you live at Simpson's? A.—I lived at Simpson's about a week when I was taken with sore throat.

Q.—And, how long ago did you leave Simpson's? A.—That was the time I left Simpson's to go to Bellevue Hospital, sick.

Q.—And you have been there ever since? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—Can you give us again, if you gave it before, the date when you went to the hospital? A.—All I can say is, I was there eight weeks before Christmas, and a week before Christmas I went out and got a situation I had one month, and then got a severe cold, and I have been there three weeks since.

Q.—Where was this place you got out at at Christmas? A.—In Irving place—an English Jew family.

Q.—That is the one you spoke of before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About Motley's, do you remember being discharged from Motley's? A.—I do.

Q.—What was that for? A.—Intoxicated.

Q.—Anything else? A.—Nothing else, as I know of.

Q.—Was not it in regard to lying also that you were sent off from there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing of the kind? A.—Nothing of the kind.

Q.—Nothing but intoxication? A.—Nothing but intoxicated; I told her I was not tight and I was tight.

Q.—Oh, well, you were sent off anyhow? A.—Yes, Sir.

WAS SHE TREATED FOR BRONCHITIS.

Q.—Who is your doctor that treats you at this hospital? A.—Dr. Shafe and Dr. Knox.

Q.—And they have treated you, have they, from the beginning? A.—Yes, Sir; very good indeed.

Q.—Now, do you say that those doctors have told you that you had bronchitis? A.—Yes, Sir, and a severe cold.

Q.—Bronchitis? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you think that is the disorder for which you have been treated there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the doctors have told you so? A.—I heard it from other doctors some years ago; I had bronchitis.

Q.—I dare say; the question is what you have now; have those doctors at Bellevue Hospital told you they were treating you for bronchitis? A.—No, I do not say they did say so, but I heard it from other doctors; I asked the doctors what it was and they said it was a severe cold.

Q.—Some years ago? A.—Some years ago they said I had bronchitis.

Q.—But you had not heard it from these doctors at Bellevue? A.—I had not, Sir.

Q.—Now, had you heard from these doctors at Bellevue what disease you were being treated for? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you do not know, unless it is bronchitis? A.—I do not, Sir; but my throat got sore; often had had it sore before, quite bad, and I thought it was of course bronchitis, because they have given me medicine for a severe cold.

Q.—Now, Madam, do you know a person by the name of George Wilson, a bar-keeper or something of that kind in a hotel in New-York? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't know him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember meeting him at the Pacific Hotel, in the Bowery? A.—I do not recollect such a name. I do not visit such places as hotels, or restaurants, or any such places.

Q.—You don't remember, then, going there with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or being there with him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do I understand you that you do not remember being at this hotel in the Bowery with this Mr. George Wilson? A.—Never, Sir; I do not know the person; I never was in a hotel.

Q.—I don't mean living in a hotel; I mean visiting there? A.—I never was in a hotel in my life, Sir; not in this city.

WHO IS THE CHARITABLE LADY.

Q.—Now, won't you tell us who this charitable lady was who spoke to you at Bellevue Hospital? A.—Mrs. Lyons.

Q.—Lyons? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And where does she live? A.—That I don't know, Sir, anything about her, only she visits poor people.

Q.—Had you known her before? A.—I never seen her in my life, Sir, nor spoke to her.

Q.—Did she profess to be from Brooklyn? A.—She did not say where she was from.

Q.—Now, what did she say to you about getting a place for you? A.—She said as soon as I was ready she could get me a nice place in Brooklyn. "Well," I said, "when I am ready I think I can get a nice place myself in Brooklyn, for I have lived in Brooklyn many years." I said "I lived there with Mrs. Theodore Tilton. I lived with her as wet-nurse;" and she asked me what I would make of such an occurrence. I said I did not know, nor neither I did.

Q.—Make of what? A.—To make of this trouble, this talk.

Q.—And you said you did not know? A.—I did not know.

Q.—Then, did you tell her what you repeated here the other day? A.—I believe I did.

Q.—As near as may be in the same way, did you tell it to her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then what did she say to you? A.—She says: "Well, if any one comes to ask you, would you be too timid to tell the truth?" I said, "Of course not."

Q.—Be what? A.—"Be too timid to tell the truth?" and I said, "No, ma'am, I won't."

Q.—And do you see that lady in her visits there now? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—She does not come now? A.—I haven't seen her.

Q.—Has she been there since she had this talk with you? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Had she been there before? A.—Several times, Sir. I hadn't spoke to her before.

Q.—You never spoke to her before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you ever seen her there before, making charitable visits? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—How is it that, if she was there making charitable visits, she did not speak to you? A.—Because she had clothes in her arms, such as stockings, to give the poor.

Q.—Can you give us any information by which we can find this lady? A.—I cannot, Sir; I don't know anything about her.

Q.—She has not been there since? A.—Not that I know of.

WHAT SHE SAID TO MR. ROONEY.

Q.—Do you know John Rooney? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is he now in the hospital? A.—I think he is, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—A very short time.

Q.—Did he move your trunk for you from one place to another? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From where to where? A.—He moved it from Mrs. Dye's to the Lawlors'.

Q.—Well, do you know whether this Mr. George Wilson was an acquaintance of Mr. Rooney's or not? A.—I do not know anything about it; I do not know the person.

Q.—Or John Wilson? A.—I do not know such a person.

Q.—Either of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, do you remember saying to a Mr. George Wilson or a Mr. John Wilson while you were in his company that you never saw anything wrong between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton? A.—I do not know the person. I never spoke to him about anything.

Q.—But that you could come over and say that you saw something and secure a good place for yourself? A.—I have never pronounced any such words, Sir.

Q.—You never said anything like that to Mr. George Wilson or Mr. John Wilson? A.—I have not.

Q.—Or to any man at the Pacific Hotel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever go with Mr. Rooney to or meet Mr. Rooney at No. 15 Bowery? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have never been there in his company? A.—Never, Sir.

Q.—You have spoken of boarding at Mrs. McCaffrey's? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In Fourteenth street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did you board there? A.—I have known her about fourteen years.

Q.—How long did you board there? A.—Maybe a week or two weeks.

Q.—Do you remember being sent away from that boarding-house? A.—No, Sir; never, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember being sent away from there? A.—I never was sent away from anybody's house.

Q.—You don't remember being sent away from there for drunkenness? A.—I was not, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember that you were not? A.—I remember that I was not.

DESCRIPTION OF MRS. LYONS.

Q.—What sort of a looking person was this Mrs. Lyons? A.—Middle sized, light hair—a middle-aged lady.

Q.—Do you mean white hair or gray hair? A.—White hair.

Q.—White from age? A.—From age.

Q.—Middle sized? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, who did she come to visit at that hospital—who did you see her talking with? A.—With the patients in the ward.

Q.—And not to you except this one time? A.—She came to me the second time.

Q.—Do you mean that you saw her talking the first time to everybody but you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the second time she talked to you? A.—I called her over.

Q.—Did not your husband come with you from England? A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—And lived with you how many years here? A.—He lived with me till the last child was born; I have not seen him since. I have not heard tale or tiding of him.

Q.—How long ago was it that this Mrs. Lyons came to you at the hospital? A.—About a week, I think, before I came over here.

Q.—Recently, just before you came over here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So I understood you before. Do you know a woman named Eliza that lives in Lexington avenue, and is her face marked with small-pox? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is she an acquaintance of yours? A.—No, Sir; I do not know such a person.

Q.—Then you have had no talk with her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—On this matter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you give us any information about this English Jew family more than you have? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You gave that in Irving place; between what streets? A.—I think between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; about there.

Q.—You can't give the number? A.—It was 55 or 53; I will not be positive; the name I cannot pronounce.

Q.—Do you know anything of a Dr. Fulgraff that lives in the neighborhood? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you not seen him, or seen his sign or know of his being there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Among the doctors that visited you at the hospital, is Dr. Bryan one of them? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

Mr. Fullerton—I have nothing to ask, Sir.

Mr. Beach—That is all.

The Court—That is all, witness.

The witness retired, and a recess was taken.

## AFTER THE RECESS.

At 2:13 o'clock Mr. Evarts said: If your Honor please, it was in the arrangement of the conduct of this case that the opening should be made by our learned associate, Gen. Tracy, and the calculation in regard to the determination of our adversaries' case, which we endeavored to make as reasonably as we could, had led us to anticipate the consumption of time by witnesses up to to-morrow night as probable. Nevertheless it was the calculation of Gen. Tracy that he might be called upon to-morrow. I have ascertained whether it would be possible for him, suitably to his presentation of the case, and for a proper consideration of the jury and the court, to proceed in this fragment of the day, this afternoon, and he assured me that it would be quite out of his calculation and ability to do so. As I mentioned to your Honor before recess, I endeavored to find it possible that we should go on this afternoon; but as I expressed to your Honor, doubt whether it would be possible, I now find myself in that position. My learned friend, Mr. Beach, recognizes the situation, and he is not disposed to consider it more than reasonable.

Mr. Beach—I can well conceive that it may be inconvenient for Mr. Tracy to proceed this afternoon, having been somewhat surprised by the suddenness, to him, of the close of our case, and I think it is a proper indulgence and a courtesy that his request should be granted.

Judge Neilson—The officers will keep order. Gentlemen will please keep their seats.

Considerable bustle then ensued.

Judge Neilson—The audience will please maintain silence until the adjournment of the court. Please attend at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, gentlemen.

The Clerk—This court stands adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

### MR. BEECHER'S DEFENSE.

*From the Sun.*

Mr. Beecher's carefully-prepared explanation to the Plymouth Church Committee in August lays down the only line of defense which is now possible. That explanation he presented as containing the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and if it was such then, it is such now. The essence of it was, first, that all Theodore Tilton's present charges are lies; secondly, that Mr. Beecher was never guilty of any unchastity or impropriety of manner, speech, or act with Mrs. Tilton; thirdly, that the only real cause of trouble between him and Theodore Tilton was that he had advised Mr. Bowen to dismiss Tilton from the *Independent* after the latter had adopted religious views entirely opposed to those which that journal was supposed to cherish and advocate; fourthly, that the anxiety, fear, despair, remorse, and all the intense emotions expressed in his celebrated letters proceeded from nothing but agitation of mind on account of this recommendation to Mr. Bowen; and fifthly, that the charges now under investigation in the Brooklyn City Court were devised by Tilton and Moulton with the design of extorting from Mr. Beecher a large sum of money, that having begun this process they got out of him $7,000 before he discovered the real nature of their conspiracy, that having upon that discovery refused further payments, they threatened him with the development of the scandal, and that he could at any time have stopped it if he had chosen to pay for their silence.

This is the defense which Mr. Beecher has already offered, and it is now impossible for him to offer any other. Nothing of it can be left out and nothing can be added to it; and therefore the learning and ability of his lawyers must be devoted to the one purpose of convincing the jury that it is true, and that all contrary opinions and representations are baseless inventions, lies, and errors.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 23—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93@93⅛; for the account, 93⅛@93¼. Erie Railway Shares, 25¼@25½; do. Preferred, 42½.

2:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £163,000.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 23.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 99⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer. Middling Uplands, 7¾d.@7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 12,000 quarters, including 9,000 American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Wheat, 8s. 11d.@9s. 4d. ₰ cental for average California White, and 9s. 4d.@9s. 10d. for Club do. Corn, 34s. 6d.@35s. ₰ quarter. Peas, 43s. ₰ quarter for Canadian.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7⅛d.; do., do., shipped March and April, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7⅞d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,900 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 7 13-16d.

6 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm, with an upward tendency.

LONDON, Feb. 23—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 39s. 6d.@39s. 9d. ₰ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 23.—Petroleum, 30f. for fine Pale American.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ₰ cwt.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Gold, 229@230. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 93@95 premium; short sight, do., 97@98 premium; 60 days, gold, 122@124 premium; short sight do., 125@126 premium; on London, 160@162 premium; on Paris, 123@125 premium.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 300 Western Union.. 73 | 1500 Union Pacific... 41½ |
| 100 do........ 73¼ | 12000 do........ 41⅜ |
| 300 do........ 73⅜ | 900 do.......s3. 41¼ |
| 2500 do........ 73¼ | 200 do.......b3. 41½ |
| 900 do........ 73⅜ | 100 do.......b3. 41¼ |
| 600 do........ 73½ | 1100 do........ 41½ |
| 2600 do........ 73⅜ | 100 do.......s3. 41¼ |
| 400 do.......s3. 73¼ | 200 do........ 41⅜ |
| 700 do........ 73⅜ | 200 do......s60. 41½ |
| 200 do........ 73⅜ | 100 do........ 41⅜ |
| 10 do........ 73⅜ | 100 do.......s3. 41¼ |
| 500 do........ 73½ | 200 Erie Railway..... 28 |
| 900 do........ 73⅜ | 100 do........ 28⅛ |
| 3600 do........ 73¼ | 300 do........ 28 |
| 100 Pacific Mail...... 34 | 100 Tol. & Wabash.. 10¼ |
| 500 do........ 33⅞ | 200 do........ 10 |
| 200 do........ 34 | 200 do........ 10¼ |
| 200 do........ 34¼ | 200 do........ 10½ |
| 300 do........ 34½ | 100 do........ 10⅝ |
| 400 do........ 34¼ | 100 do......b3. 10½ |
| 300 do........ 35 | 100 do........ 10⅜ |
| 300 do........ 35⅛ | 200 do......b3. 10½ |
| 600 do........ 35¼ | 25 do........ 10¼ |
| 300 do........ 35⅜ | 200 do........ 10½ |
| 800 do........ 35½ | 100 do........ 10⅝ |
| 1000 do........ 35⅜ | 100 do........ 10⅞ |
| 100 do........ 36 | 500 do........ 11⅛ |
| 400 do........ 35⅞ | 200 do........ 11⅛ |
| 100 do........ 35⅝ | 100 do........ 11⅜ |
| 200 do........ 35½ | 100 do........ 11½ |
| 1200 do........ 35⅜ | 100 North-western.... 43⅝ |
| 600 do........ 35¼ | 100 do........ 43¾ |
| 700 do......b3. 35¼ | 400 do........ 43⅞ |
| 500 do........ 35⅛ | 1600 do........ 44 |
| 300 do........ 34⅞ | 500 do........ 43⅞ |
| 100 do........ 35 | 100 do......c. 43⅞ |
| 800 do........ 34⅞ | 200 Del. Lack. & W.. 109¾ |
| 600 do........ 34¾ | 100 Han. & St. Jo...c. 21 |
| 500 do......s3. 34⅝ | 100 do........ 21¼ |
| 900 do........ 34¾ | 200 Ohio & Miss....c. 25⅜ |
| 1700 do........ 34⅞ | 500 do........ 25½ |
| 1950 do........ 35 | 700 do........ 25½ |
| 60 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅛ | 200 do........ 25⅝ |
| 15 do........ 101¼ | 500 do.......s3. 25⅜ |
| 200 Rock Island...... 104⅛ | 1500 do........ 25¾ |
| 500 St. Paul........ 34⅞ | 700 do.......s3. 25⅝ |
| 300 do........ 35⅛ | 300 do........ 25⅝ |
| 200 do........ 34⅞ | 400 do........ 25⅜ |
| 100 do........ 34¾ | 400 do........ 25¾ |
| 500 do........ 34⅞ | 300 do........ 25⅞ |
| 900 Lake Shore........ 74⅛ | 100 do........ 25¾ |
| 400 do........ 74¼ | 100 Ohio & Miss.Pref. 59¾ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.......12.118¾ | $500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......small.119 |
| 10,000 do.......b.c.118¾ | 1,700 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......small.119⅛ |
| 5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......12.116¾ | 1,000 do.......b.c.119⅜ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....12.118⅝ | 500 do....small.119 |
| 6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new..b.c.118⅜ | 5,000 U. S. 6s, Currency.......12.119⅛ |
| | 10,000 do........119 |

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 Mo. 6s,H.& St. Jo. Iss. '87..... 95½ | 600 L. S.& M. S...b.c. 74⅛ |
| 2,000 N. C. 6s, Spec. Tax. 3d Class. 3½ | 100 do........ 74¼ |
| 5,000 Ga. 7s, n.b. c. 94½ | 10 do........ 74 |
| 1,000 Chesa.&O.1st, Coupon on.... 41 | 900 do.......s3. 74⅜ |
| 2,000 Chic.&Alt.Inc.103 | 100 do........ 74⅜ |
| 5,000 Chic.&Alt.1st.109 | 500 do.......s3. 74⅛ |
| 5,000 N. J. C., Con...106⅞ | 200 do........ 74⅜ |
| 2,000 M.&St.P.8s,1st105⅝ | 100 do.......s3. 74 |
| 14,000 Mil.& St.P.1st, La Crosse Div. 85½ | 100 P. M. S. S. Co.... 35¼ |
| 5,000 Chi.&N.W.Con. 90 | 400 do......b.c. 35 |
| 2,000 Chic. & N. W. Con. C. G. bds. 81 | 600 do........ 35⅛ |
| 1,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.107 | 900 do.......b8. 35¼ |
| 3,000 Del.L.&W.Con.110 | 800 do.......s3. 35⅛ |
| 1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 84 | 400 do........ 35¼ |
| 1,000 do..... 84½ | 2100 do........ 35⅛ |
| 1,000 M. & E.7s '71.105½ | 2600 do........ 35 |
| 1,000 Dub. & Sioux City, 2d Div.... 98 | 1000 do........ 34⅞ |
| 2,000 C.Falls&M.1st. 83½ | 1000 do........ 34¾ |
| 5,500 Mich. So. 2d..102⅝ | 1000 do........ 34⅝ |
| 10,000 do.....102½ | 800 do........ 34½ |
| 1,000 L.S.Con.R.1st.100 | 200 do.......s3. 34⅜ |
| 4,000 Mich Cen. 7s.102⅞ | 500 do........ 34¾ |
| 5,000 Erie 4th..b. c. 99¼ | 100 Union Pac....b.c. 41⅜ |
| 1,000 N.Y. C. 1st, C.112½ | 800 do........ 41¼ |
| 32,000 do...... 113 | 700 do.......b3. 41¼ |
| 15,000 N.Y. C. 1st, R.111¼ | 400 do.......s3. 41⅛ |
| 5,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.110½ | 100 do.......b3. 41¼ |
| 15,000 Har. 1st 7s R.110½ | 1900 do.......s3. 41 |
| 4,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 81 | 1100 do........ 41⅛ |
| 5,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 96¼ | 1500 do........ 41 |
| 4,000 U. Pacific 1st. 93¾ | 800 do.......s3. 40⅞ |
| 10,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 95 | 600 Ch. & N. W....b.c. 44 |
| 11,000 U. Pac. S. F... 89¼ | 500 do........ 44⅛ |
| 10,000 do.....b.c. 89 | 100 do........ 44 |
| 10,000 do..... 88⅞ | 200 do........ 43⅞ |
| 10,000 do..... 88⅝ | 200 do.......s3. 44 |
| 5,000 Clev.&P.C.S.F.104¼ | 200 do.......c. 43⅞ |
| 1,000 Alt. & T.H.Inc. 77 | 400 do........ 43¾ |
| 16,000 Han.&Nap.1st. 45 | 600 do........ 43⅝ |
| 1,000 C.,C.& I.C.2d.. 20 | 100 do........ 43½ |
| 2,000 Tol., & W. 1st, St. L. Div...... 59¾ | 200 do........ 43⅜ |
| 1,000 Lou.& N.C.,'98 90 | 200 do.......b3. 43⅜ |
| 60 Am. Ex. Bk......117½ | 5 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 56½ |
| 8 MetropolitanB'k.132 | 100 do.......s3. 56 |
| 40 Grocers' Bank....101 | 200 do......b. c. 55¾ |
| 100 Marip. L.& M.b.c. 6 | 100 do.......s15. 55½ |
| 100 Quick. Pref'd.b.c. 40½ | 76 N. J. Cen....b.c. 108½ |
| 15 Del. & H. C...b. c.113½ | 600 Chic.&R.I.b.c.b3.104 |
| 30 Amer. Express.... 64⅝ | 100 do.......s3.104 |
| 10 do....b.c. 64 | 100 do.......s4.104 |
| 50 U. S. Express.... 59 | 100 do.......b3.104⅛ |
| 80 do....b.c. 59 | 200 C. M. & St. P.b. c. 35 |
| 700 West. U. T...b. c. 73¼ | 600 do........ 34⅞ |
| 200 do.......s3. 73⅜ | 400 do........ 34⅝ |
| 900 do........ 73⅜ | 200 do........ 34⅜ |
| 400 do........ 73⅜ | 200 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 55½ |
| 1500 do.......s3. 73⅜ | 50 P.Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 93 |
| 1500 do........ 72⅞ | 100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 11¼ |
| 100 do.......b3. 73⅜ | 300 do........ 11⅛ |
| 1200 do........ 73¼ | 100 do........ 11 |
| 1600 do.......b3. 73¼ | 200 do.......s3. 11 |
| 3500 do........ 73⅜ | 100 N. J. Cent....b. c.132 |
| 2300 do.......s3. 73 | 140 Warren Railroad. 93 |
| 100 do.......b3. 73⅜ | 100 do......b. c. 96¼ |
| 5800 do........ 73 | 100 Chi.& Alt.b.c.x.d.102½ |
| 200 do......s10. 73 | 200 Mor. & Essex.b.c. 97 |
| 200 do.......b3. 73⅛ | 55 Del., L., West......109¾ |
| 300 Erie R'way...b. c. 27⅞ | 22 do.......b.c.110 |
| 200 do......s10. 27⅞ | 10 Chic.,Bur.&Q.x.d.104 |
| 6 Harlem.....b. c.127¾ | 100 H. & St. Jo....c. 21¼ |
| 15 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.101⅛ | 100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 13½ |
| 100 do.......s3.101⅛ | 600 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 25⅞ |
| 100 do.......c.101⅛ | 300 do.......s3. 25¾ |
| 100 do........101¼ | 300 do........ 25¾ |
| | 900 do........ 25⅝ |
| | 500 do........ 25½ |
| | 1100 do.......b3. 25⅜ |
| | 500 do........ 25½ |
| | 500 do........ 25¼ |
| | 400 do........ 25¼ |
| | 100 Ill. Cent....b. c.101¼ |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $3,000 U.S.5-20C,'64.117½ | 5 N. Y. C. & Hud... 101½ |
| 2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.... 84½ | 500 Erie Railway..... 28 |
| 5,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 88⅝ | 300 do........ 27⅞ |
| 2,000 do........ 88⅞ | 100 Union Pacific.... 41 |
| 20,000 do........ 88⅝ | 200 do........ 40⅞ |
| 50 Del. & Hud....b3.113½ | 500 do.......b3. 41 |
| 10 Western Union... 72¾ | 1800 do........ 40¾ |
| 100 do.......s3. 73 | 100 do......u. r. 40⅞ |
| 800 do........ 73 | 500 do........ 40⅞ |
| 3000 do........ 72⅞ | 1600 do.......s3. 40⅞ |
| 100 do.......s5. 72⅞ | 100 North-western.... 43⅜ |
| 100 do.......c. 72⅞ | 100 do.......s3. 43¼ |
| 1200 do........ 72¾ | 300 do........ 43⅛ |
| 500 do.......s3. 72¾ | 300 do........ 43 |
| 1200 do.......b3. 72⅞ | 400 do........ 43⅜ |
| 100 Pac. Mail....b3. 34⅜ | 100 do........ 43¼ |
| 800 do........ 34⅝ | 300 do.......b3. 43¼ |
| 900 do........ 34½ | 600 do.......b3. 43⅜ |
| 2400 do........ 34⅜ | 100 Han. & St. Jo.... 20⅞ |
| 1400 do........ 34¼ | 100 Rock Island..b3.103⅞ |
| 400 do........ 34⅛ | 100 do.......s3.103¾ |
| 500 do........ 34 | 22 do........104 |
| 100 do........ 33⅞ | 100 do........103⅞ |
| 3150 do........ 34 | 100 do........103¾ |
| 800 do.......b3. 34 | 500 St. Paul........ 34½ |
| 800 do........ 33⅞ | 100 do........ 34⅝ |
| 200 do........ 33¾ | 100 Tol. & Wabash.... 10⅛ |
| 700 do........ 33⅝ | 500 do........ 10⅛ |
| 500 do........ 33¼ | 400 Lake Shore........ 74 |
| 300 do........ 33⅜ | 300 do........ 73⅞ |
| 400 do........ 33¼ | 100 Ohio & Miss....c. 25¼ |
| 200 do........ 33⅛ | 100 do........ 25¼ |
| 600 do........ 33⅜ | 500 do........ 25⅛ |
| 600 do........ 33½ | 400 do........ 25¼ |
| 500 do........ 33⅝ | 200 Morris & Essex... 97¼ |
| 500 do.......s3. 33½ | 6 Fort Wayne...... 98 |
| 300 do........ 33⅝ | |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......119¼ | $1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......119⅝ |
| 7,000 do.....b. c.119¼ | 1,000 U. S. 5s, C.'81.115 |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. b. c....... 96⅝ | 100 Mar. L.&M'g.b. c. 6 |
| 1,000 N. J. C. 1st, b.109 | 200 West. U. T..b. c. 72⅞ |
| 5,000 N. J. C. C. b. c.157 | 3400 do........ 73 |
| 1,000 N. J. 1st, C...104⅞ | 300 do.......s3. 73 |
| 3,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 96½ | 1700 do........ 72⅞ |
| 3,000 do........ 96⅜ | 300 do.......s5. 72⅞ |
| 32,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 88⅞ | 900 do.......b3. 72⅞ |
| 2,000 O. & M. 2d..... 81¼ | 2500 do........ 72⅞ |
| 2,000 Gt. W. 2d...... 53½ | 100 N. Y. C. & H.R.b.c.101¼ |
| 30,000 Har. 1st, 7s,C.110¼ | 200 Erie Railway.b.c. 27⅞ |
| 1,000 L.S.1st C.R....100¼ | 20 Mich. Cen...b. c. 74 |
| 16 Penn. Coal..b. c.250 | 30 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 73⅞ |
| 5 D.&H.Can.Co.b.c.113½ | 200 do........ 73⅞ |
| 10 do.....b.c.113½ | 100 do........ 74 |
| 10 Adams Ex...b. c.101 | 5 do........ 73⅝ |
| 20 U. S. Ex.....b. c. 59 | 1900 do.......s3. 73⅜ |
| 90 Amer. Ex....b. c. 64 | 400 Union Pacific.b.c. 41 |
| 700 Pacific Mail..b. c. 33⅝ | 1200 do........ 40⅞ |
| 100 do.......s3. 33⅝ | 500 do........ 40¾ |
| 500 do.......s3. 33½ | 500 do.......b3. 40⅞ |
| 400 do........ 33⅜ | 700 do........ 40⅞ |
| 500 do........ 33¼ | 500 do........ 41 |
| 800 do........ 33 | 700 do........ 40⅞ |
| 200 do......s10. 32⅞ | 200 do........ 40⅝ |
| 1100 do........ 32¾ | 400 do........ 40½ |
| 600 do........ 32⅝ | 100 do........ 40⅜ |
| 600 do........ 32⅝ | 400 Chi. & N. W.b. c. 43⅜ |
| 200 do........ 32⅜ | 700 do........ 43¼ |
| 200 do........ 32⅜ | 500 do.......s3. 43⅜ |
| 2500 do........ 32½ | 100 C.& N.W.Pref.b.c. 55⅝ |
| 900 do........ 32⅝ | 300 do........ 55¼ |
| 600 do........ 32¾ | 100 do........ 55 |
| 300 do........ 32⅞ | 100 do......s30. 54¾ |
| 200 do........ 32¾ | 100 do........ 55⅛ |
| 400 do........ 32⅝ | 150 N. J. Cen....b. c.108¾ |
| 500 do........ 32⅝ | 10 do........109 |
| 900 do........ 32⅝ | 300 Chi. & R. I...b. c.104 |
| 1300 do........ 32¾ | 100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 34⅝ |
| 100 do.......c. 32⅞ | 1300 do........ 34½ |
| 100 do.......c. 32¾ | 100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 55 |
| 400 do........ 32⅝ | 100 Tol., W.& W. b. c. 10⅛ |
| 1400 do........ 32½ | 100 do........ 10⅛ |
| 300 do........ 32⅜ | 100 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 98¼ |
| 1000 do........ 32¼ | 100 D., L.& W.b.c.b3.110 |
| 1000 do........ 32½ | 60 do........110¼ |
| 1100 do........ 32 | 310 do........110 |
| 100 do........ 31⅞ | 100 do.......b3.110 |
| 3000 do........ 32 | 100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 25⅜ |
| 1500 do........ 32⅛ | 1000 do........ 25¼ |
| 1100 do........ 32¼ | 400 do........ 25⅜ |
| 1900 do........ 32⅛ | 50 H. & St. J. Pf.b.c. 30 |
| 1700 do........ 32 | 12 Mor. & Es....b. c. 97 |

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,000 U. P. 1st...... 93¾ | 100 Rock Island.....103¾ |
| 200 Pacific Mail...b3. 32 | 10 do........104 |
| 300 do........ 31⅞ | 500 Union Pacific.... 40¾ |
| 5900 do........ 31¾ | 100 do........ 40⅝ |
| 700 do.......s3. 31⅝ | 700 do........ 40½ |
| 3500 do........ 31⅝ | 1300 do........ 40⅜ |
| 400 West. Union..s3. 72¾ | 300 do.......s3. 40¼ |
| 100 do.......s5. 72¾ | 300 do.......b3. 40⅜ |
| 100 do......s60. 72⅞ | 100 do........ 40⅜ |
| 700 do.......s3. 72¾ | 300 do........ 40¼ |
| 300 do........ 72¾ | 1500 do.......s3. 40⅛ |
| 100 do.......b3. 72¾ | 1000 do.......s3. 40⅛ |
| 1000 do.......s3. 72⅝ | 1000 do........ 40⅛ |
| 1300 do........ 72⅝ | 800 St. Paul........ 34½ |
| 100 do.......s3. 72½ | 100 do........ 34⅜ |
| 100 U. S. Ex...... 58½ | 500 Lake Shore........ 73⅞ |
| 500 North-western.s3 43 | 100 do........ 73⅞ |
| 600 do.......s3. 42⅞ | 100 do........ 73½ |
| 600 do........ 43 | 100 Tol. & Wab.....c. 10⅛ |
| 300 do........ 42⅞ | 200 do........ 10⅜ |
| 2200 do........ 42¾ | 600 Ohio & Miss...s3. 25 |
| 500 do.......s3. 42⅝ | 200 do.......s3. 24⅞ |
| 200 do........ 42¾ | 100 do.......b3. 25 |
| 200 Del., L. & W..b3.110 | 300 do........ 24⅞ |

TUESDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

Pacific Mail has frequently been called the foot-ball of the street, and to-day fully vindicated its claim to the unenviable distinction implied in that designation. The stock was the chief feature of the market, and, amid much excitement advanced from 34, the opening price, to 36, a gain of 2¾ ₰ cent. as compared with the closing price on Saturday. The advance was entirely attributable to reports industriously circulated by interested parties, to the effect that a decision in favor of the retention of the subsidy would be given by the Senate Judiciary Committee. When, however, it was ascertained that the committee's report was exactly the reverse of that which rumor had made it, the stock started promptly on the down grade at an alarming pace, dropping successively to 35, 34, 33, 32, its downward course being finally arrested at 31½ by the merciful interposition of the hammer of the gong sounding the closing hour. The general market, which had exhibited considerable buoyancy at the opening, subsequently dropped off in sympathy with the demoralization in Pacific Mail, and about the lowest prices of the day generally prevailed at the close. During the early dealings Wabash advanced to 11⅝, but the improvement was not maintained, the final quotation being 10⅝. Investment shares were firm and without material change.

The week opened with the money market in an extremely easy condition, the supply of capital seeking employment having been very large, and the rates for call loans 2½@3 per cent. Prime commercial paper is quoted at 4@6 per cent.

The foreign advices reported a loss of £163,000 bullion by the Bank of England on balance. The market for securities was dull and firm. Consols closed at 93@93⅛ for money, and 93⅛@93¼ for the account; 1865s, old, at 107½@107⅝; 1867s at 107⅝; 10-40s at 102⅝, and new 5s at 102⅞. The sterling exchange market was very quiet, the demand having been limited. The leading bankers reduced rates from $4 83½ to $4 83 for 60-day bills, and from $4 87 to $4 86½ for demand, with sales chiefly at $4 82@$4 82½@$4 86¾@$4 86. The gold speculation was tame. At the opening the price declined from 114½ to 114⅜, but the large loss of bullion by the Bank of England started a fresh demand, and an advance to 114¾ took place, final transactions having been at 114⅝. On gold loans the rates paid for carrying were 1@4 per cent.

Government bonds were steady on moderate dealings. The market for railroad bonds was firm. There were some heavy transactions in Union Pacific Sinking Funds, which sold at 89¼@88⅝, closing at 88⅞, against 87½ on Saturday. The next most important transactions were in New-York Central and Harlem issues, which were well maintained. State bonds were dull and without feature.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $5,133,631, against $6,458,305 for the corresponding week last year, and $5,024,810 in 1873. The total exports since Jan. 1, 1875, are $35,892,266, against $33,477,063 for the corresponding period last year, and $39,047,067 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1875.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $871,900 00 |
| Gold payments | 103,633 41 |
| Gold balance | 47,673,940 69 |
| Currency receipts | 1,992,804 97 |
| Currency payments | 2,141,834 77 |
| Currency balance | 49,883,115 67 |
| Customs | 633,000 00 |

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 23.

| | Saturday. | Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States New 5s, coup., 1881 | 114⅞ | 115 |
| United States 5-20s, coup., 1862 | 116⅜ | 116¾ |
| United States 5-20s, coup., 1867 | 119⅝ | 119⅝ |
| American Gold | 114⅝ | 114⅝ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | $4 83 | $4 82@$4 82½ |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 101⅛ | 101¼ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 33¼ | 31⅝ |
| St. Paul Common | 34¾ | 34⅜ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 55 | 54½ |
| Western Union | 72⅞ | 72½ |
| Union Pacific | 41⅜ | 40⅜ |
| Lake Shore | 74¼ | 73⅝ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 10⅜ | 10⅝ |
| North-western Common | 43⅛ | 42¾ |
| North-western preferred | 55⅞ | 55 |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 109¾ | 110 |
| New-Jersey Central | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| Panama | 112½ | 112½ |
| Erie | 27⅝ | 27⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 25¼ | 24⅞ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| Harlem | 128 | 128 |

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of Shares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 101⅜ | 101¼ | 410 |
| Erie | 28⅛ | 27⅞ | 1,900 |
| Lake Shore | 74⅜ | 73½ | 8,800 |
| Wabash | 11⅝ | 10 | 5,900 |
| North-western | 45⅛ | 42⅝ | 16,200 |
| North-western Preferred | 56 | 55 | 1,000 |
| Rock Island | 104⅛ | 103⅞ | 800 |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul | 35⅛ | 34⅜ | 6,100 |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf | 55¼ | 54½ | 400 |
| Del., Lack. & Western | 110 | 109¾ | 700 |
| New-Jersey Central | 108⅞ | 108½ | 100 |
| Illinois Central | 101¼ | 101¼ | 100 |
| Union Pacific | 41½ | 40⅛ | 36,400 |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 21¼ | 20⅞ | 400 |
| Atlantic & Pacific preferred | 13½ | 13½ | 100 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 25⅞ | 24⅞ | 15,700 |
| Mariposa | 6 | 6 | 200 |
| Chicago & Alton | 102½ | 102½ | 100 |
| Western Union | 73½ | 72½ | 44,700 |
| Pacific Mail | 36 | 31⅝ | 69,200 |
| Quicksilver Preferred | 40½ | 40½ | 100 |
| United States Express | 58¾ | 58¾ | 100 |

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Currency 6s | 119⅛ | 119½ | 5-20s, 1865,n.c. | 118⅝ | 118¾ |
| 6s, 1881, r. | 118¾ | 119 | 5-20s, 1867, r. | 119⅛ | 119¼ |
| 6s, 1881, c. | 120 | 120¼ | 5-20s, 1867, c. | 119⅝ | 119¾ |
| 5-20s, 1862, r. | 116⅝ | 116⅞ | 5-20s, 1868, r. | 119¼ | 119¾ |
| 5-20s, 1862, c. | 116⅝ | 116⅞ | 5-20s, 1868, c. | 119⅝ | 120 |
| 5-20s, 1864, r. | 117¼ | 117¾ | 10-40s, r. | 114 | 114¼ |
| 5-20s, 1864, c. | 117½ | 118 | 10-40s, c. | 117 | 117¼ |
| 5-20s, 1865, r. | 118½ | 119 | 5s, 1881, r. | 115 | 115⅛ |
| 5-20s, 1865, c. | 119¾ | 120 | 5s, 1881, c. | 114⅞ | 115⅛ |
| 5-20s, 1865,n.r. | 118½ | 118⅝ | | | |

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $110,000 for interest and $119,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold cleared | $42,281,000 |
| Gold balances | 1,030,887 |
| Currency balances | 1,189,739 |

Clearing-house statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $84,776,256 |
| Currency balances | 4,108,255 |
| Gold exchanges | 17,130,140 |
| Gold balances | 1,069,102 |

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama 5s, 1883.... 37 | Han. & St. J., due '76.100 |
| Alabama 5s, 1886.... 37 | Han. & St. J., due '86. 95 |
| Ar.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.iss. 10 | H. & St. J., due 1887. 95 |
| Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 10 | N. Y. Reg. B. Loan..106¼ |
| Ark.7s,L.R.P.B&NO 10 | N. Y. Coup. B. Loan.106¼ |
| Ark. 7s, M.,O.& R.R. 10 | N. Y. 5s, Gold L.,'75.110 |
| Ark. 7, Ark. Cen. R. 10 | N. Y. 5s, Gold L.,'76.110 |
| California 7s......113 | N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.& J. 53 |
| Connecticut 6s......105 | N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O. 53 |
| Georgia 6s........ 84½ | N.C.6s,N.C.R., C. off, Jan. & July.... 37 |
| Ga. 7s, new bds...... 93 | |
| Ga. 7s, indorsed...... 89 | N.C.6s,N.C.R., C. off, April & Oct..... 37 |
| Ga. 7s, Gold bds...... 82½ | |
| Indiana 5s.........100 | N.C.6s, Sp.Tax, cl. 1. 2½ |
| Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.101 | N.C.6s, Sp. Tax, cl. 2. 2½ |
| Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.101 | N.C.6s, Sp.Tax, cl. 3. 3 |
| Illinois War Loan....100 | Ohio 6s, 1886.........106 |
| Kentucky 6s........101 | Rhode Island 6s......104 |
| Louisiana 6s........ 30 | South Carolina 6s.... 31½ |
| La. 6s, new bds..... 27 | S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 31 |
| La. 6s, N. Float.Dbt. 28 | S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 31 |
| La. 6s, Levee bds.... 27 | S. C. 6s, F. Act, 1866. 31 |
| La. 8s, Levee bds.... 28 | S.C.6s,L.C.1889,J.& J 31 |
| Michigan 6s, 1878-79.103 | S.C.6s,L.C.1889,A.& O 31 |
| Michigan 6s, 1883....103 | S. Carolina 7s, 1888.. 31 |
| Michigan 7s, 1890....105 | Tennessee 6s, old.... 65 |
| Mo. 6s, due in 1875..100⅛ | Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.. 47 |
| Mo. 6s, due in 1876..100⅛ | Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 65 |
| Mo. 6s, due in 1877.. 98 | Tenn. 6s, new series. 46½ |
| Mo. 6s, due in 1878.. 98 | Texas 10s of 1876.... 98 |
| Mo. 6s, due in 1879.. 98 | Virginia 6s, old...... 39 |
| Mo. 6s, due in 1880.. 98 | Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 30 |
| F. bds., due in '94-95, 95 | Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 30 |
| L.bs.,due '81 to'91,inc 96½ | Va. 6s, Consol. bds... 56 |
| Han. & St. J., due '75.100 | Va. 6s, ex matu'd C.. 52 |

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alb. & Susq. 2d.....104 | Cleve.& Tol. new bs.101½ |
| Alb. & Susq. 3d.....100 | C., P. & Ash. old bs.101 |
| Bos., H. & E. 1st..... 22½ | C.,P. & Ash. new bs.101 |
| Bos., H. & E guar... 30 | Det.,Mon. & Tol. bs. 99 |
| B.,C. R.&M.1st,7s,G. 45 | Buff. & Erie new bs.101½ |
| Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 40 | Buff.& State Line 7s.101 |
| Ches. & Ohio ex c... 39 | Lake Shore Div. bs.100 |
| Chi. & Alton S. F....101 | Lake S. Con. C. 1st.100⅜ |
| Chi. & Alton 1st.....108 | Lake S. Con. C. 2d.... 91½ |
| Chi. & Alton Inc.....103 | Mich. Cen. C.7s,1902.102½ |
| Joliet & Chi. 1st.....108 | M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.112½ |
| La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 90 | New-York & N.H.6s.102 |
| St. L., Jack. & C. 1st.100 | N. Y. Central 6s,'83. 99 |
| C.,B.& Q. 8 p. ct. 1st.119¼ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. 95 |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac....106¾ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n. 95 |
| Cen. R. of N. J.1st.n.109 | N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.....100⅜ |
| Cen. R. of N. J. 1st,C.104½ | N. Y. C. 7s Conv.,'76.100¾ |
| Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.106¾ | N. Y. C. & H. 1st,C.113 |
| Am. Dock & Im.bds.101½ | N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.111 |
| M. & St.P.1st,9s,P.D.101½ | Hud.R. 7s 2d S.F.,'85.107½ |
| M. & St. P. 7s G.R.D. 82 | Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75....102¼ |
| M. & St P.1st Lac D. 85½ | Har. 1st 7s, Coupon 110 |
| M. & S.P.1st,I.& M.D 75 | Har. 1st 7s, Reg.....110¼ |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F....101½ | North Missouri 1st.. 96 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int.... 99 | Ohio & Miss. C. S. F 99 |
| Chi. & N. W. Con.... 89⅞ | Ohio & Miss. Con.... 93¼ |
| Chi. & N. W. C. G.... 89⅞ | Ohio & Miss. 2d Con 81 |
| G. & C. Ext.........104 | Cen. Pac. Gold bs.... 96¼ |
| G. & C. 2d..........102¼ | Cen. P., San. J. B'ch 85½ |
| Winona & St. P. 1st. 81 | Cen. P.,Cal. & O. 1st 84 |
| C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.107 | Western Pacific bds 87 |
| D., L. & W. 1st.....102¾ | Union Pac. 1st bds. 93⅜ |
| D., L. & W. 2d......110 | Union Pac. L. G., 7s 95 |
| D., L. & W. 7s, con..109 | Union Pac. In. p. d..104 |
| M. & E. 1st.........111 | Union Pac. S. F..... 88⅜ |
| M. & E. 2d..........105½ | Pac. R. of Mo., 1st... 99½ |
| M. & E. construct.... 97 | Pac. R., 7s, g. by Mo 101 |
| M. & E. 7s of 1871...105½ | Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st 107½ |
| Erie 1st Ext.........105½ | Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d..105½ |
| Erie 2d, 7s, 1879.....103 | C. & Pitts.Con. S. F.104¼ |
| Erie 3d, 7s, 1883.....102 | C. & Pitts.C S.F., 3d.102 |
| Erie 4th, 7s, 1880.... 98¾ | Col., Chi. & Ind., 1st. 65 |
| B., N. Y. & E.1st,'77. 86 | Alton & T. H. 1st....105 |
| Han. & St. Jo. L. G.105 | Alton & T. H. 2d In. 76½ |
| Han. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 84½ | Bel. & S.Ill.R.,1st,8s 97 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., 1875 102 | Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 85 |
| Dub. & S. C. 1st.....100 | Tol.& Wab., 1st, Ex 80½ |
| Dub. & S. C., 2d div. 96 | Tol.& W., 1st, St.L.D. 59¾ |
| C. F. & Minn. 1st.... 83 | Han. & Naples, 1st.. 45 |
| Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 35 | G. Western, 1st, '88. 76 |
| M. S. 7 ₰ c. 2d......102½ | G. Western, 2d, '93.. 53½ |
| M. S. N. I. S.F. 7₰ c.100⅛ | Quincy & T.. 1st, '90. 50 |
| Cleve. & Tol. Sg. Fd.104 | Ill. & S. Iowa 1st.... 50 |

And the following for City bank shares:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Exchange.117½ | Irving.........127 |
| Butchers' & Drovers.130 | Marine.........130 |
| Chatham.........137 | Market.........120 |
| Chemical.........1600 | Mechanics'.........140 |
| City.........300 | Mercantile.........111½ |
| Citizens'.........120 | Merchants'.........119½ |
| Commerce.........119 | Merchants' Exch'ge.101 |
| Continental......... 91 | Metropolitan.........132 |
| Corn Exchange.........125 | Nassau.........103¼ |
| First National.........200 | New-York.........125 |
| Fourth National......... 98 | New-York County.215 |
| Fulton.........160 | North America......... 98 |
| Gallatin National.....128 | Park.........139 |
| German American.... 87 | Peoples'.........139 |
| Gold Exchange.........112 | Seventh Ward......... 99 |
| Grocers'.........101 | State of New-York..112 |
| Importers & Traders.195 | Union.........136 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 23.

*Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 102 | ... |
| City 6s new | 107⅜ | ... |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 121½ | 131⅛ |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 54⅞ | 55 |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad | 56¾ | 57 |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 63 | 63⅛ |
| Philadelphia and Erie Railroad | 19¼ | ... |
| Northern Central Railroad | 34⅞ | 35 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 42½ | 42⅝ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 100½ | ... |

The interest on the fifteen-year eight ₰ cent. bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, maturing March 1, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, on and after March 1.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (CONSOLIDATED,) No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE SECOND ALLOTMENT for designating 5,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT AND PREMIUM BONDS of the Great Southern Railway Company (consolidated) for redemption, will be held at Metropolitan Hall, in the City of JACKSONVILLE, FLA., on MONDAY, March 1, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., in accordance with plan of redemption.
T. W. OSBORN, President.
J. W. JOHNSON, Treasurer.
W. F. WHEELER, Secretary.
Bonds of the foregoing Popular Loan, denomination $10 each, participating in the above allotment, can be obtained of EMIL HAAS & CO., Financial Agents, No. 71 Broadway.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds
A limited amount for sale by KUHN, LOEB & CO. Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

LONG ISLAND CITY 7 PER CENT. WATER BONDS, due 1900. For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

A BETTER INVESTMENT THAN STOCKS ARE the DIAMONDS sold by HOWARD & CO, No. 222 5th av.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1875.

COFFEE—Washington advices relative to the tariff amendments tended to check business. Very little inquiry was reported for any description. Values were more or less nominal. Sales, 200 bags Laguayra on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 48,958 bags; sales, 2,055 bags; stock in first hands here this morning was 83,073 bags, (against 36,170 bags a week ago,) and at all the distributing ports 164,085 bags, including 38,464 bags at Baltimore, 5,000 bags at Hampton Roads, 3,000 bags at Savannah, 26,836 bags at New-Orleans, and 7,012 bags at Galveston. We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; fair, 17¼c.@17¾c.; good at 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ₰ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17c.@19¼c., gold; Java invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@22c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@20c.; Mexican, 19c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 20c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c., ₰ lb., gold.

COTTON—The business for early delivery has been fairly active, at an advance of ⅛c. ₰ lb., stimulated by the more favorable Liverpool reports, closing, however, rather tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,542 bales, of which 1,535 bales were on Saturday evening, including 1,184 bales to shippers, 483 bales to spinners, 425 bales to speculators, and 450 bales in transit. Of the sales 166 bales were to arrive. The business for forward delivery has been on an extensive scale, at an improvement of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₰ lb., influenced by the more encouraging Liverpool advices, and the light arrivals at the shipping ports, but closing weaker, due in part to a reported failure in the trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,500 bales (of which 5,900 bales on Saturday evening, and 32,600 bales to-day,) with 8,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15 31-32c.; March at 15 29-32c.; April at 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c.; May at 16 21-32c.; June at 16 15-16c.@16 31-32c.; July at 17 3-16c.@17 7-32c.; August at 17 5-16c.@17 11-32c.; September at 16¾c.@16⅞c.....The receipts at this port since Saturday were 10,764 bales, including 1,099 bales by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 12,301 bales, against 12,520 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 42,595 bales, against 51,382 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,866,839 bales, against 3,067,209 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 6,773 bales; to the Continent, 4,769 bales. Stock in New-York, 179,049 bales; consolidated stocks at the ports, 846,634 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

*New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13½ |
| Good Ordinary | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Low Middling | 15⅝ | 15¾ | 16 | 16 |
| Middling | 16 | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| Good Middling | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| Middling Fair | 17 | 17⅛ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ |
| Fair | 17⅝ | 17¾ | 18 | 18 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active inquiry prevails for State and Western Flour at generally firm and, in some instances, a shade better prices. The demand for trade and family brands has been more satisfactory, while the export call has been good, partly for the West Indies and South America. Holders have been less eager to place supplies at the ruling figures. Desirable lines of shipping Extras have been in limited stock, and held with much confidence. The sales since our last have been 18,850 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 85@$4 35; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 10@$4 85, chiefly at $4 50 for very good; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 70@$5 10, chiefly at $4 95@$5; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 10@$5 75, mostly at $5 35@$5 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 65@$5 10, mostly at $4 90@$5; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5@$5 75; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $5@$6 35; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5@$6 85; Western White do., Extras, $5 35@$7; St. Louis Extras, $4 90@$7 25; Extra Genesee, $5@$6 35; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 90@$8, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 9,100 bbls. shipping stock, in lots, within our range, in good part for the West Indies and South America....Southern Flour has been in more demand and steadier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,175 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand within the range of from $4@$5 15 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 350 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 15 for Superfine, ₰ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately active within the range of $3 80@$4 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 670 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, dull at from $1 45@$1 85 ₰ 100 lb....Oat-meal inactive, within the range of $7 50@$8 25 ₰ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in fair demand, within the range of $3 10@$3 50 ₰ 100 lb. for poor to choice.

GRAIN—Trade in Wheat has been more active. Spring has been more confidently sought after, mainly by export buyers, at somewhat stronger prices, on restricted offerings of stock. Winter Wheat has been also in better request, in good part for shipment, at a partial improvement of 1c.@2c. a bushel on the finer qualities. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 119,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 20 for No. 1 Spring, mostly at $1 18 for Minnesota, car stock; $1 11@$1 13½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 11 for prime, in store; $1 08@$1 10½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 08 for prime, in store, and $1 10 for good, afloat; $1 08½@$1 11 for No. 2 North-west Spring, the latter rate for choice delivered; $1 04@$1 07½ for No. 3 Spring, mostly at $1 07 for stock in store; $1 22@$1 25 for Red Western; $1 25@$1 26½, chiefly at $1 26½ for Amber do.; $1 26@$1 32 for White Western, mainly at $1 32 for strictly prime, in store....New Corn has been moderately active, opening at an advance of 1c.@1½c. a bushel, but closing heavily at about Saturday's quotations, under more liberal offerings. The export inquiry has been less urgent. Old Corn has been quite dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels at 84½c.@86c. for new mixed Western, closing at 84½c.@85c. for fair to strictly prime, afloat; 85c.@86c. for new Yellow do., closing at about 85c. for good average stock; 85c.@86c. for new White do., and 85½c.@86c. for do. Southern....Rye very dull and unsettled within the range of 86c.@94c. as the nominal range for Canada Western and State....Barley inactive, with prices favoring buyers. Sales, 500 bushels Canada West at $1 40; prime generally held at this rate, with $1 35@$1 36 reported as the best bid for boat loads....Barley Malt quiet within the previous range of $1 20@$1 65....Oats have been in better supply and comparatively limited demand at easier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 42,500 bushels at 67c.@70c. for poor to very choice Mixed Western, mostly at 69c. for prime Chicago car stock, afloat, 69c.@72c. for White Western; 68c.@69½c., chiefly at 69c., for Mixed State, car lots....Hay, Straw, and Feed steady on a moderate inquiry....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 3,178,226 bushels Wheat, 1,800,402 bushels Corn, 48,099 bushels Rye, 272,300 bushels Barley, 138,837 bushels Malt, 881,289 bushels Oats, and 1,496 bushels Peas; showing a further increase in the stock of Corn and Barley, with a reduction in that of Wheat, Oats, Rye, and Malt, in store, since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 6,320,649 bushels, as against 6,181,549 bushels last Monday, and 2,858,892 bushels this date last year.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been comparatively quiet, but held with firmness, in view of the limited offerings of stock thus far. Refiners have been bidding reservedly. The trade inquiry has been also light. Of new crop Cienfuegos, 299 hhds. have been purchased, for jobbing purposes, within the range of 35c.@39c. ₰ gallon. An invoice of 61 puncheons St. John, just received, has not yet been marketed. New-Orleans, new crop, has been in moderate request, and the better qualities, which have been offered less freely, have been quoted firm. Sales have been reported of 180 bbls., in lots, at 58c.@65c. for very good to fancy; and 38 bbls., at auction, at 50c.@65½c. ₰ gallon. We quote here: Porto Rico, 38c.@48c.; Barbados, 36c.@40c.; Demerara, 35c.@45c.; new crop Muscovado, 36c.@42c.; do. Clayed, 35c.@39c.; do., Centrifugal, 32c.@35c.; New-Orleans new crop, 55c.@66c. for good to fancy. Syrups have been in moderate request, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 35c.@67½c., the latter for fancy, ₰ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been more inquired for on the basis of 33c. for hhds. and 35c. for bbls., old product, with new quoted at 31c. and 34c. in hhds. and bbls., respectively. Sales include 20 hhds. and 150 bbls. at 33c., and 35c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A brisk business has been reported in Resin, almost wholly in low grade stock, at a shade easier prices, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 05@$2 10. Sales, 16,000 bbls. Strained on private terms; and 3,550 bbls. good Strained at $2 10 ₰ 280 lb....Tar dull at $2 25 for Wilmington; City Pitch, $2 30, delivered....Spirits Turpentine dull and weak at 37c.@37½c. for merchantable.

PETROLEUM—Has been held above the views of buyers, checking trade, though a moderate inquiry has been noted for supplies....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7c.@7⅛c....Refined, here, at 14⅛c.; and at Philadelphia at 14¼c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 18¾c.@19¼c....City Naphtha, 10c. ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Pork, for early delivery, chiefly for new Western Mess, for export, at about steady rates; sales, 375 bbls. new Western Mess, at $19 25; 50 bbls. Prime Mess at $1[illegible]; with Extra Prime quoted at $14 50@$15. And for forward delivery, new Western Mess, March options, quoted at $19@$19 12½; April at $19 12½@$19 20; and May at $19 25@$19 37½ ₰ bbl., without any important movement....Dressed Hogs have been in less demand and quoted easier, with City quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c., and Western at 8⅛c.@8½c....Cut Meats have been in moderate demand at about former figures, with sales reported of 20 bxs. Clear Bellies, 14 lb., at 10⅞c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c.; Pickled Hams, 10¾c.@11c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; Smoked Hams at 12½c.; 300 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 14 lb., at 10⅜c., with Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 7¾c....Bacon has attracted less attention, and has been quoted a shade cheaper, with sales reported of 170 bxs. City Long Clear at 10⅜c.@10½c., chiefly at 10⅜c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Short Clear at 10⅝c.; Long and Short Clear at 10½c., and Short Rib at 10⅜c....Lard has been quite dull for early delivery at a shade lower prices, with sales reported of only 150 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅝c.@13¾c., with prime closing at 13 11-16c.@13¾c.; small lots of City at 13⅜c., and refined within the range of 13⅞c.@14⅛c. And for forward delivery, an active movement has been reported in Western Steam, but at slightly reduced prices, closing weak. Sales embrace 2,250 tcs., February options, at 13 11-16c.@13¾c., closing at 13 11-16c.; 6,000 tcs., March, at 13¾c., closing at 13 11-16c.@13¾c.; 1,000 tcs., May, at 14c.@14 1-16c., closing weak at 14c.; 250 tcs., July, at 14⅜c....Beef quite dull, yet quoted steady; only job lots selling. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet, ₰ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $33 for City Extra do., ₰ tierce. Beef Hams dull at $19@$21 for good to prime....Butter has been quoted steady for the finer qualities, which have been in fair demand; poorer grades dull and heavy, within our range.

SUGARS—Raw have been without important alterations as to value, though a slow trade has been noted, even on refining account. In view of the very liberal receipts at this port since Saturday, and the reports and rumors from Washington relative to the tariff amendment projects, buyers were not disposed to operate with freedom at the ruling figures. Sales have been made to-day of 141 hhds. and 2,264 bxs., including 141 hhds. new crop Refining Muscovado at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 620 bxs. new crop Centrifugal at 8⅝c.; 1,600 bxs. old do. at 8⅜c.; 544 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅛c., and 120 bxs. Clayed at 8⅛c. And on Saturday evening, 300 hhds. new crop Muscovado on the basis of our quotation for good Refining. The receipts of raw Sugars here since Saturday morning have been equal to 4,200 hhds., 1,400 bxs., and 106,000 bags. And of Melado, 1,150 hhds. We now quote fair refining at 7 9-16c.; good do., 7 13-16c.; prime do., 7 15-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¼c.@8 13-16c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@8⅞c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¾c., ₰ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, with Crushed quoted at 10¼c., Powdered at 10¼c., Granulated at 10¼c., A's at 9⅞c.@9¾c., and Yellow at 8c.@9¼c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 06, showing a decline; sales, 200 bbls.

WOOL—There has been a rather more liberal offering of stock noted, since our last, particularly of California, and the market has shown somewhat less firmness, in view of the very moderate inquiry for supplies, especially for manufacturing purposes. The finer qualities of Domestic fleece and pulled have been in exceptionally meagre stock, and holders of these descriptions have been generally claiming full previous prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 26,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 46c.@55c.; 25,000 lb. Unwashed stock at 38c.@46c.; 6,500 lb. Washed, on private terms; 71,000 lb. Scoured at from 65c.@75c.; 75 pks. and 2,000 lb. Combing and Delaine at 52c.@57½c.; 175 pks. and 18,500 lb. Domestic Pulled at 30c.@50c., mainly at 45c.@48½c.; 15,000 lb. Black, 8,000 lb. Colorado, and 74 bales Montevideo, on private terms, the latter quoted at about 36c.; 40 bales California Spring, part at 32c.; 118 bales and 135,000 lb. California Fall, part at from 21½c.@25c.; 85 bales and 95,000 lb. Texas, at 24c.@31c., and about 7,000 lb. East India at 25½c. ₰ lb.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the business to-day was the activity in the line of Grain engagements on berth, chiefly by steam for British ports, at a shade firmer rates. Other kinds of Produce were offering quite moderately at about late rates. Rather more demand was noted for Cotton room. The chartering movement was comparatively tame, with quotations ruling essentially as before. Petroleum, Grain, and Cotton tonnage in some request.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,343 head, making the total supply of the week thus far 5,168 head, or 394 cars, against 298 cars the same time last week, and 181 cars the same time last year. The market is moderately active, with not much stock offering, and owners holding for an advance on last week's prices. Eastern purchasers are holding off, but a few good prime Cattle are offering. 650 head were disposed of, mostly to local and country trade. Sales, 250 head of Ohio Steers, averaging from 890 to 1,300 lb., at $4 30@$6 25; 200 head of Michigan Steers, averaging from 1,039 to 1,262 lb., at $5@$5 85; 159 head of Indiana Steers, averaging from 868 to 1,097 lb., at $4 30@$5 75; 50 head of Illinois Steers, averaging 1,399 lb., at $6 32½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,000 head, against 8,800 head the same time last week; 7,400 the same time last year. The market opened dull and slow; prices strong ¼c. off; the reports from Eastern markets are bad; 1,000 head were disposed of, only one car going to the Eastern markets, leaving twenty-three cars in the yards unsold. Sales, 1,000 head of Western Sheep, averaging from 89 to 96 lb., at $5 25@$5 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,600 head, against [illegible],400 head the same time last week, and 8,300 head the same time last year. The market is moderately active for better quality of Yorkers and heavy Hogs, and dull and slow for common Yorkers and light Hogs; 1,400 head were disposed of so far this week; 10 cars of common stock unsold and neglected. Yorkers, $6 50@$6 85; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 40; Stillers, averaging 250 lb., at $7 05.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Cattle very dull and weak and easy for all grades; receipts, 2,500 head; sales of inferior to common Mixed at $2 50@$3 50; Stockers, $3@$4 25; Butchers', $3 50@$4 25; ordinary to extra shipping, $4 50@$6 75; shipments, 2,000 head. Live Hogs quiet and weak at a decline of 10c. to 30c.; receipts, 18,000 head; sales of shipping grades, $5 75@$6; common to prime Packing, $6 10@$6 40; Heavy, $6 40@$6 90; shipments, 7,500 head. Sheep nominally lower; no sales; receipts, 2,000 head.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 23.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 163 head; supply light; no marked change in prices; trade was rather dull; Choice, $10 75; Extra, $9 75@$10 50; First quality $8@$9 20; Second do. $6 50@$7 50; Third do. $5 50@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,088 head; trade is a shade better than noticed for some weeks past; prices advanced ⅛c. ₰ lb.; sales, in lots, at $2 50@$3 75 each; Extra, $4@$6 50.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Spring, 85¾c., spot; 85⅛c. March, 86⅝c. April, 90⅛c. May; No. 3 do., 81⅛c.@82c.; Rejected, 77c.@77½c. Corn advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 64¼c.@64⅜c., spot; 64⅜c. bid March; 65⅜c. bid April; 71½c. bid May; Yellow, 64½c.; Rejected, 63½c.@63¾c.; Ear lower at 63c.@64c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 53c.@53¼c., spot; 53c. bid March, 53½c.@52½c. April, 56⅝c. May. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2, 98½c.@$1. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 08, spot or March; $1 06 April. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and lower; Light, $7 60; Heavy, $7 90. Pork in fair demand and lower at $18 10 spot; $18 10@$18 12½ March, $18 40@$18 42½ April. Lard in fair demand; lower at 13⅜c., spot or March; $13 55@$13 57½ April. Bulk Meats dull and declining; Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Short Clear do., 9⅞c., all loose, spot or March. Whisky, $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 22,000 bbls.; Wheat, 95,000 bushels; Corn, 132,000 bushels; Oats, 63,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 79,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat heavy at 85⅛c. March, 86⅜c. April. Corn, 64⅛c.@64¼c. March, 65⅛c. April. Oats unchanged. Pork weak at $18 05 March, $18 32½ April, $18 57½ May. Lard nominally $13 70 May.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Receipts—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Flour quiet; sales of 420 bbls. at $4 75@$5 25 for Spring and Bakers'; $6@$6 75 for White; $5@$5 25 for Rye. Wheat dull; sales of two cars No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 05. Corn higher and firm; sale of seven cars New, on the track, at 76c.; four cars New, in store, at 77c. Oats scarce and higher; retail lots, 62c. for bagged. Rye neglected. Barley dull and heavy; sales of three cars Canada at $1 35, on the track; two cars two-rowed State at $1 20 on the track. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork quiet at $19 25. Lard quiet at 14c. Dressed Hogs, Western, $8 50@$9. Highwines nominal.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; Red, $1 07@$1 10. Corn dull at 66c.@67c. Oats firm at 59c.@63c. Rye dull at $1 10@$1 12. Barley quiet, unchanged. Clover-seed quiet at 11c.@11½c. Butter unchanged. Pork quiet but firm at $19, bid; $19 25 asked. Lard quiet, nominal; Steam sold at 13⅝c.@$13 69¼; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c., spot; 10⅛c., buyer April; Clear Sides, 10⅛c.@11c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Whisky steady at $1 05. Hogs—Common dull; sales of common to medium at $6 25@$6 50; good, $7 25@$7 40; choice, $7 50@$7 70. Receipts—4,200.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Flour steady; sales 1,200 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales one car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 17; Extra White Michigan held $1 35. Corn steady; sales two cars at 87c. Barley quiet; Canada nominally $1 30. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted and $33 for Unbolted ₰ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $26, Shipstuffs $27, and Middlings $30 ₰ ton. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 23.—Spirits Turpentine nominal at 32½c. Resin quiet and steady. Crude Turpentine quiet and steady; $1 30 for Hard, $2 05 for Yellow Dip, $2 05 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 50.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Cotton buyers and sellers apart; held higher; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 3,888 bales; gross, 4,347 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,306 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 301,661 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 23.—Cotton strong and in good demand; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 799 bales; exports coastwise, 1,350 bales; sales, 1,659 bales; stock, 70,659 bales.

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1875: Nos. 137, 138, 140, 141, 143, 122, 100, 37, 38, 39.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Lawrence, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 29—Coffin vs. Coke, &c. | 208—Kenworthy vs. Phyfe, &c. |
| 72—Holmes vs. Lissberger. | 221—Pallok vs. Gwynn. |
| 142—Matter of opening Eleventh avenue from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to Harlem River. | 238—Ball vs. Kerr. |
| | 248—Burbank, &c., vs. Marshall, &c. |
| | 249—Kich vs. Klinger. |
| | 250—Distman vs. Blact. |
| 151—Matter of Livingston. | 251—Livingston vs. White, &c. |

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Van Vorst, J.*

| Nos. Issues of Law and Fact. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 160—Nash vs. Kemp. | 211—Culkin vs. Kuhne et al. |
| 54—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al. | 212—Odivino vs. Hurcombe. |
| 174—Riggs et al. vs. Pursell et al. | 215—Pitt vs. Vance. |
| 330—Palmer et al. vs. Dixon et al. | 272—Chris. and Tenth St. R. R. Co. vs. Central Cross-town R. R. Co. |
| 179—Brady vs. Brady. | |
| 98—Harte vs. DeWitt. | 131—Parks vs. Stout et al. |
| 159—Odell vs. Odell. | 65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al. impleaded. |
| 190—Sabester vs. Hudson et al. | |
| 199—Simpson vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co. et al. | 147—Kelly vs. Brumagin. |
| | 182—Delaney vs. Maloney. |
| | 186—Falkenberg vs. Imneri et al. |
| 203—Conner, Sheriff, vs. G. R. C. & I. Co. et al. | 166—Sharkey vs. Turnbon. |
| 173—Lea et al. vs. Oakes et al. | 171—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al. |
| 206—De Wolf vs. Owen. | |
| 208—Wheeler vs. Doody et al. | 102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al. |
| 210—Nicholas vs. McNamee et al. | |

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART II.

*Held by Van Brunt, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 462—St. Nicholas Nat. Bk. vs. Nat. Bk. of State of N. Y. | 1362—Maher vs. The Mayor, &c. |
| | 452½—Clark vs. Cockwill et al. |
| 680—Clussman vs. Long Island Railroad Co. | 1182—Marshall vs. Ingalls et al. |
| 1108—Alexander et al. vs. Cauldwell et al. | 1184—Rogers vs. N. A. S. Rock F. Co. |
| 1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c. | 1186—Marlow vs. Lopez. |
| 1166—Francis vs. Murphy. | 1158—Cammont vs. Mason. |
| 1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil. | 1192—Caldwell vs. Oran et al. |
| 958—Johnson vs. Sandford. | |
| 2244—Dowling vs. The Mayor, &c. | 1194—Burgess et al. vs. Wray, impleaded, &c. |
| 1532—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c. | 1196—Phillippi vs. Wolff |
| | 1198—Wright vs. Trott et al. |
| 2256—Hammill vs. The Mayor, &c. | 1200—Hatfield et al. vs. Macy et al. |
| 1526—Drew vs. The Mayor, &c. | 1202—Same vs. same. |
| 2250—Downey vs. The Mayor, &c. | 1204—Mason vs. Barthouw. |

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART III.

*Held by Donohue, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 2117—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c. (No. 1.) | 2251—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c. |
| 2119—Same vs. Same. (No. 2.) | 855—Obermann vs. World Mu. Life Ins. Co. |
| 1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c. | 917—Saris, Survivor, vs. Fargo, President. |
| 685½—Hollister vs. Englehart et al. | 1187—Gouze vs. Palmer. |
| 879—Smith vs. Ryttenberg. | 839—Peyser vs. The Mayor, &c. |
| 929—Agate vs. Binnis. | 1057—Wilkinson vs. Gill. |
| 1055—Warren vs. Asaley. | 773—Dale vs. Del., L. & W. R. Co. |
| 93—Hubbell vs. Great West. Insurance Co. | 1830—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c. |
| 1063—Platt, Receiver, vs. Van Orden. | 947—Rour et al. vs. Gilleaume. |
| 847—Ward vs. Rosenwald et al. | 831—Emberson vs. Waddell. |
| 2337—Murphy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c. | 981—Matthews et al. vs. Grimbrecht. |
| 2829—Masterson vs. The Mayor, &c. | 775—Drummer vs. King |
| | 1859—Hitchings vs. Ambler, Jr. |

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Speir, J.*

Same calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Curtis, J.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1120—Harlem Bank vs. Applegate. | 970—Vermilye et al. vs. Prossy. |
| 906—Mathes vs. Long. | 698—Medicus vs. Germania Life Ins. Co. |
| 1794—Eisner vs. Strauss. | |
| 848—Hansen vs. Frohwein. | 1636—King vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c. |
| 900—Lee vs. Ritcher. | |
| 864—Parshall vs. Clarke. | 992—Franklin vs. Saunders et al. |
| 940—Diswald, by Guardian, vs. Heller et al. | 998—Heath et al. vs. Jackson. |
| 956—Godfrey vs. Thompson et al. | 1016—Smith et al. vs. Sprague. |
| 962—Alexander vs. Oddie. | |

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Larremore, J.*

| Nos. Reserved cases. | |
|---|---|
| 1217—Wallace vs. McKenzie. | 708—Knapp vs. Meigs |
| 733—Hammond vs. O'Hara. | 1386—Sieste e vs. Merch. & Trade S. Institute. |
| | 1368—Roeder vs. Sheehey. |
| 1391—Dawes vs. Robinson. | 1097—Tyler vs. Stetson. |
| | 896—Sheran vs. Farlow. |

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by J. F. Daly, J.*

| Nos. | |
|---|---|
| 450—Sands vs. Hughes et al. | 1368—Roeder vs. Sheehey. |
| 1329—Daman vs. Third Av. Railroad Co. | 1382—Ballard vs. Hoe. |
| | 1280—Jobson vs. Drew. |
| 1396—Osgood, Receiver, et al. vs. Glover. | 1331—Venluet et al. vs. McCourtney. |
| 1292—Kehr et al. vs. Nat. Citizens' Bank. | 1358—Wilhelm vs. Brennan. |
| 2308—Donnelly vs. The Mayor. | 1380—Hamilton vs. Russell. |
| 2309—Vandewater vs. The Mayor. | 2417—Crowell vs. The Mayor, &c. |
| 1313—Demarest vs. Messlau et al. | 1279—Bissill vs. Read. |
| | 1345—Schreiber vs. Ritter |
| 1284—Graham et al. vs. Fitzgerald. | 2436—Reilly vs. The Mayor. |
| 1328—McNeeley vs. National S. S. Co. | |

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Hackett, Recorder.*

| | |
|---|---|
| James Potter, robbery. | Henry Solder, grand larceny. |
| William Hennessey, robbery. | William Hall, grand larceny. |
| Patrick Carlos, burglary. | James Gibbs, grand larceny. |
| Henry Smith, John McGinness, and Frederick Studer, burglary. | Samuel Devoe, grand larceny. |
| Raymond Couroy, grand larceny. | Michael McNally, grand larceny. |
| John McKnight, Edward J. Durrien, Berman Gorman, John McCourt, and William Connery, grand larceny. | John Curtis, grand larceny. Heloise Angele and Dumas Reintges, grand larceny. John Malts, grand larceny. |
| William Martin, grand larceny. | William Zuesman, forgery. |
| Andrew White, felonious assault and battery. | John L. Carpenter, forgery. Charles Carter, false pretenses. |
| James Carney, felonious assault and battery. | James McKnight, receiving stolen goods. |
| John Farrell, felonious assault and battery. | James Rogers and George Williams, petit larceny. |
| Thomas Fitzgerald, felonious assault and battery. | John Smith, attempt to steal. |

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

*Held by Barrett, J.*

John O'Toole, homicide.

### COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The following decisions were handed down to-day in the Court of Appeals:

Judgment affirmed with costs—Duncan vs. Berbn; The People, &c. vs. Chalmers; Cone vs. The Niagara Fire Insurance Company; In the matter of William Branta; Gould vs. Allison; Allerd vs. Figuera; Farrar vs. The Phenix Insurance Company; The Waverley Paper Mills vs. Bristol; Poor vs. Romen; Holmes vs. Hart; Bridgeford vs. Crocker.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Smith vs. Smith; O'Reilly vs. Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.

Order of General Term reversed and judgment on report of Referee affirmed with costs—Copeland vs. Page.

Motion for reargument denied with $10 costs—The Ontario Bank vs. The New-Jersey Steam-boat Company.

Motion to dismiss appeal granted without costs—Krekeler vs. Ritter.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Court of Appeals, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1875.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 285.—John D. Hassack, respondent, vs. Thorald Heyerdahl et al., impleaded, &c., appellants; argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by George W. Miller for respondent.

No. 56.—In the matter of the petition of the Bloomfield and Rochester Natural Gas-light Company vs. Calkins; argued by H. R. Selden for appellant, and by John M. Pomeroy for respondent.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

Price vs. Keyes; argument resumed and concluded.

No. 134.—Richard Brown, appellant, vs. James W. Elwell et al., respondents; argued by Thomas B. Odell, of counsel for appellant, and by Samuel H. Valentine, for respondents.

No. 135.—Peter W. Meyers, respondent, vs. Charles A. Willard, appellant; submitted for respondent and argued by J. T. Moreau, of counsel for appellant.

No. 136.—Charles Roen, respondent, vs. Cornelius W. Luyster et al., appellants; argued by W. H. Arnoux, of counsel for appellants, and by James Clark, for respondent.

Proclamation was made, and the court adjourned to Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1875.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Donohue.*

Kamp vs. Kamp; order granted.

*By Judge Barrett.*

Kahan vs. Roessner; order granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Van Vorst.*

Grassy vs. Kramer; Cheesebrough vs. Daly et al.; findings settled.